

## Van Den Broek arrives in Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van Den Broek arrived in Israel Monday for a two-day visit in which he said he hoped to see what Europe can do to contribute to a lasting peace in the Middle East. In his arrival statement, Mr. Van Den Broek said his government felt the implementation of the Israel-Lebanon foreign troop withdrawal agreement was very important to the peace process. Mr. Van Den Broek is due to have several working meetings with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir as well as Prime Minister Menachem Begin before leaving on Thursday.

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## Mrs. Gandhi sends message to Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad received a message from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Monday, on Middle East developments and mutual cooperation, the official Syrian news agency, SANA, said. SANA gave no details of the message, handed to Mr. Assad by an Indian envoy. Mr. Assad gave him a reply, it said. The envoy, senior Foreign Ministry official Romesh Bhandari, later met Abul Mohsen Abu Maizer, a member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's mediating mission in Syria to discuss the mutiny in PLO ranks. Mr. Abu Maizer told reporters they discussed Mrs. Gandhi's efforts "in support of the Palestinian cause and the Arab stance."

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## Holidays declared

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Monday issued a circular stipulating that all government departments and public enterprises will be closed for Eid Al Fitr holidays beginning Sunday, July 10 and ending Saturday July 16.

## Beirut reportedly deports Palestinian

AMMAN (Petra) — Quoting an authoritative Lebanese security source, the Kuwaiti News Agency reported that the director of the Palestine Research Centre in Beirut, Sabri Jiryeh, was deported by the Lebanese authorities Monday to an unknown destination. Although Dr. Jiryeh enjoys diplomatic immunity, he had been under arrest and interrogation by the Lebanese authorities in connection with a bomb blast last month in Beirut.

## Habash in Sofia

VIENNA (R) — Palestinian guerrilla leader George Habash has arrived in Sofia, the official Bulgarian news agency BTA reported. Mr. Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, arrived Sunday at the invitation of Bulgaria's official Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, BTA said. It gave no further details.

## Cheysson arrives in Damascus

DAMASCUS (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson arrived in Damascus Monday at the start of a four-nation Middle East tour, Syrian officials said. Mr. Cheysson is expected to discuss Middle East issues with President Hafez Al Assad before the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Tuesday. The French minister, who will also visit Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel, was met at the airport by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam.

## Austria orders Arab's retrial

VIENNA (R) — The Austrian supreme court has ordered a retrial for an Arab jailed for life last year for murdering an attack on a Vienna synagogue and the murder of a city councillor, a Justice Ministry official said Monday. Bahij Mohammad Younis, 31, made a plea of nullity to the court, which met privately last week, and there will be a retrial, the official added. He said details of the plea made on the grounds of a mistrial, were not yet available.

## North Korean plane crashes in Guinea

ABIDJAN (R) — An unidentified North Korean plane believed to be a commercial airliner has crashed in Guinea, Conakry Radio said Monday. The radio, monitored here, gave no details but called the accident a "catastrophe" and said the government had ordered two days mourning, indicating the plane may have been a commercial airliner carrying many passengers and crew. The radio did not say when the crash occurred.

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## PLO team arranges Fateh truce in Bekaa

DAMASCUS (R) — Palestinian guerrilla rebels opposed to leader Yasser Arafat agreed on a truce with his supporters here Monday and it appeared that the Arafat side had gone some way towards meeting their demands.

The agreement to stop fighting in the Bekaa Valley, in eastern Lebanon, was announced after five hours of talks between rebel leaders and a team of senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) mediators flown in from Mr. Arafat's headquarters in Tunis.

Spokesman from both sides said they had agreed "on the need for strong adherence to collective leadership and not adopting any unilateral decision before consulting the institutions of the PLO."

This appeared to indicate that the Arafat side had conceded a major rebel demand for an interim collective leadership of Mr. Arafat's Fateh group instead of his "autocracy."

The two sides settled on "an immediate ceasefire between the rival factions and the adoption of the democratic dialogue method to resolve any dispute on the Palestinian level."

Lebanese radio reports said all was quiet at noon Monday.

State-run Beirut Radio later reported that one dissident had been killed in sniping between the two sides Monday but said the Beirut-Damascus highway running through the area was safe for travel.

Rebel guerrillas under the leadership of Colonel Abu Musa have fought with Arafat loyalists in the Bekaa recently, taking several key positions.

While Mr. Arafat's aides say he is ready to accept most of the rebel demands, such as total rejection of the Reagan Middle East peace

plan and cancellation of some controversial promotions, he has so far resisted their demand for emergency collective leadership.

Rebels 'optimistic'

Rebel leader Abu Saleh said: "We are optimistic about the achievement of our demands and insist on the need for meeting these demands while we are scrupulously committed to the ceasefire."

But another dissident leader, Abu Quake, said the PLO mission "has not brought any green light from Arafat indicating his readiness to respond to our demands."

The six-man team was appointed in Tunis by the PLO Executive Committee, which Mr. Arafat chairs, and had brought the views of Mr. Arafat and the committee to Damascus.

The PLO mission later met privately to discuss the outcome of its talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam and the rebel leaders.

A member of the team, Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizer, told reporters that all sides were agreed in principle to solve the dispute by talking rather than shooting.

He said the PLO mediators hoped to take practical resolutions from the rebels back to Tunis for the next meeting of the PLO Executive Committee.

The PLO mission's spokesman, Khaled Al Fahoum and Abu Saleh made the truce announcement after five hours of talks early Monday. (PLO unity paramount despite rebel attacks, page 2)

Mr. Fahoum, speaker of the

Palestine National Council told reporters the meeting with the rebel leaders had taken place "in a brotherly climate and between a single family."

Abu Saleh said: "We are holding a democratic dialogue with the aim of protecting the achievements of the Palestinian revolution and achieving a unified attitude that would contribute to thwarting the American solution, toppling the Reagan plan and safeguarding the armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon in order to inflict defeat on the invading Israeli forces."

Diplomats here said the latter reference indicated that the rebels were pressing a point, already made by Abu Musa, that Palestinian guerrillas should remain in Lebanon despite U.S.-backed efforts to get them out along with Syrian and Israeli forces.

Mr. Arafat was expelled from Syria and Syrian-held areas of Lebanon, where the frontline guerrillas are located, on June 24 after charging that Syrian troops helped the guerrilla mutineers in clashes with loyalists.

Syria's attitude is crucial and the PLO has also briefed the mediators to try to heal the rift between Mr. Arafat and President Hafez Al Assad.

Syria denies it has helped the rebels militarily but it shares their views. Both Syria and the rebels denounce Mr. Arafat's attempt earlier this year to join Jordan in exploring President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative.

Informed sources say there is no sign yet that Syria is ready to normalise relations with Mr. Arafat. Syria's official media have said the matter must be resolved within Fateh itself.

But one of the mediators, Mohammad Zuhdi Al Nashshibi, said the meeting with Mr. Khaddam was positive. Nothing has been said yet on whether the mediators will meet Mr. Assad.

## Shultz begins Mideast swing

JEDDAH (R) — Secretary of State George Shultz arrived here Monday at the start of a swing through the Middle East to make a first-hand assessment of the prospects of securing withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Shultz was to have talks with Saudi Arabia's King Fahd later Monday night before heading for Lebanon, Syria and Israel. He was joined here by U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, who has been in the region since late June having talks on the Lebanon situation.

Mr. Shultz was greeted at the airport by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, who said the visit showed the United States was doing everything possible to "achieve peace in the Middle East in general and in Lebanon in particular which will lead to withdrawal of Israeli troops in that country."

Mr. Shultz was last in the region in May when he put the seal on an

Israel-Lebanon agreement on troop withdrawals, which was immediately denounced by Syria. Syrian refusal to join a comprehensive withdrawal plan has prevented implementation of the Israeli agreement.

At a press conference before leaving Islamabad earlier Monday, Mr. Shultz said the Syrians had made clear their opposition to the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, "so there that is."

The Syrians have refused to receive Mr. Habib to discuss the Lebanon issue and the official media in Damascus Monday attacked Shultz, saying Syria anticipated "the worst" from his visit. (Syria launches barrage of attacks on Shultz, page 2)

Mr. Shultz told reporters he wanted to hear Syrian and other views first hand and report back to President Reagan.

The Reagan administration has frequently cited what it says is a broad Arab consensus in favour of

withdrawal of Syrian, Israeli and Palestine Liberation Organisation forces from Lebanon and clearly hopes this will have an effect on President Hafez Al Assad.

Saudi Arabia's role is important because it is a heavy financial backer of the Damascus government. Mr. Shultz told a press conference two weeks ago that the Saudis were making what he called a very constructive effort on the Lebanon question.

## Talks on Israeli pullback

His talks in Israel — his last stop — later this week are expected to focus on pressure in Israel for a limited troop withdrawal and deployment of forces to safer lines in Lebanon.

Lebanon has voiced opposition to a partial Israeli pullback and Mr. Shultz has said any such move had to be viewed in the light of its effect on the goal of a comprehensive pullout.

## Junblatt warns against army deployment in Shouf area

DAMASCUS (R) — A Lebanese Druze leader said Monday his forces in the strife-torn Shouf mountains east of Beirut would resist any move by Lebanese army regulars into the area.

Walid Junblatt, leader of the leftist Progressive Socialist Party, described the Lebanese army as factional and told a press conference here Monday that his forces would "resist the entry of the factional Lebanese army into the area whatever the outcome."

Israel is reported to have planned a partial withdrawal from the area to extricate its troops from frequent guerrilla attacks there.

A joint statement issued by Mr. Junblatt and another leftist leader, Nabih Birri of the Shi'ite Amal movement, said the two leaders flatly rejected the entry of the Lebanese army into the Shouf area.

## Milhem optimistic Fateh crisis will be over soon

AMMAN (J.T.) — A senior Palestinian leader expressed optimism here Monday that current attempts under way to heal the rift in the Palestinian Fateh command movement will be successful in restoring Palestinian unity.

Mohammad Milhem, the deported mayor of the Israeli-occupied West Bank town of Halhoul, who arrived in Amman Sunday after attending the "Palestine Strategy" seminar held in Tunis June 29-July 2, told the Jordan Times that the seminar discussed mainly the current situation in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, efforts to maintain the support of the steadfastness of Palestinian people in occupied territories and Palestinian unity.

Mr. Milhem said that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee's six-member mission, headed by Khaled Al Fahoum, speaker of the Palestine National Council currently in Damascus, "had achieved positive results and have accomplished some success in restoring unity among Palestinian fighters."

Mr. Milhem explained that the "Palestine Strategy" seminar used to be held in the Institute for Palestine Studies and the Palestine Research Centre in Beirut and once in Kuwait and another in London. "This kind of a seminar aims at discussing international situation (in the West Bank and Gaza Strip), the Palestinian thought and current Palestinian situation and latest developments."

He pointed out that the Tunis seminar was due to be held three months ago, but it was delayed because of the "critical phase the Palestinian movement is undergoing now."

The Tunis seminar was attended by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, Mr. Milhem said.

Mr. Fahed Al Oawasmeh, the deported mayor of Hebron, also arrived in Amman Sunday after attending the meeting.



West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl (left) is received by Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, when he arrived in Moscow for an official visit to the Soviet Union Monday (A.P. wirephoto)

## Soviets will boost arsenal against Euro missiles, Tikhonov warns Kohl

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov told the Western alliance Monday Moscow would boost its military arsenal without delay if the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) deploys new American missiles in Europe.

Speaking at a dinner for visiting West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Mr. Tikhonov said the West was wrong to think that going ahead with the deployment would make Moscow soften its stand at current U.S.-Soviet missile talks in Geneva.

"Naturally, we will respond to all this not with concessions at the Geneva talks, as certain figures in the West sometimes claim," the prime minister said.

"We and our allies will respond by taking without delay additional measures to strengthen our security and develop a counterbalance to NATO's new military potential."

Mr. Tikhonov said the outcome would be that the military balance "will be restored as a result, but at a higher level, which will be dangerous for peace."

In his reply, Mr. Kohl, who is on the first day of a visit to Moscow, said the Soviet Union had upset the balance of power in Europe by deploying medium-range SS-20 missiles from the late 1970s onwards.

He stressed Bonn's commitment to taking its share of the U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles, which are due to be stationed from the end of this year if there is no agreement at Geneva.

"The federal government, which has the backing of the majority of the German people, will not be deflected from this," he said.

But he added: "The alliance will be prepared to continue the negotiations after the deployment."

## Andropov absent

Mr. Tikhonov appeared to be delivering a speech prepared for President Yuri Andropov, whose mysterious absence overshadowed the first day of Mr. Kohl's four-day stay in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Andropov should have been present at Mr. Kohl's first round of talks in the Kremlin as well as at the dinner, but officials summoned the West German ambassador to say he could not attempt for "personal reasons."

Mr. Andropov's absence aroused renewed speculation about his health following reports that he has looked very frail at recent public appearances.

The Soviet Communist Party leader, given the additional title of head of state just after his 69th birthday last month, is reported to suffer from a severe kidney ailment requiring frequent dialysis treatment.

## Cairo pledges military support for Chad

CAIRO (R) — Egypt will step up military assistance to the Chad government of President Hissene Habre to fight Libyan-backed rebels, a senior aide of President Hosni Mubarak said Monday night.

Osama Baz told Reuters in an interview: "We shall supply the legitimate government of Chad with enough military assistance to enable it to fight the rebels alone." But he ruled out the dispatch of Egyptian troops to the former French colony.

Libya has denied any involvement in Chad and accused Egypt and Sudan of planning to send troops to the Central African state.

Mr. Baz was speaking following an announcement in the Chadian capital N'djamena that Zaire had sent three fighter aircraft and 250 para-commandos to fight alongside Mr. Habre's forces battling troops led by former President Goukouni Oueddei.

He said there were signs that the alleged Libyan involvement in Chad "will recede in a week's time."

"The weight of African nations which are opposed to Libya's intervention combined with that of others who are willing to intervene on the side of Habre is increasing... Libya will not be able to take this pressure," he said.

Egypt and Sudan, bound by close political and military ties and among Chad's strongest supporters in Africa, last week threatened to take what they called appropriate measures if the alleged Libyan presence in Chad continued.

## Iraq, Egypt decide to expand relations

CAIRO (R) — Egypt and Iraq Monday took a significant step forward in their relations, agreeing to revive frozen pacts and expand representative missions, but stopped short of restoring full diplomatic ties in the near future.

A Foreign Ministry official told reporters the two countries agreed to continue dialogue at ministerial level and reactivate an Iraqi-Egyptian committee, frozen since the Baghdad government — together with most Arab states — severed relations with Cairo over its 1979 treaty with Israel.

The official was speaking after two and a half hours of talks between Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz and his Egyptian counterpart, Kamal Hassan Ali.

Mr. Aziz arrived in Egypt Sunday for talks with Egyptian leaders on bilateral and Middle East issues. He met President Hosni Mubarak Sunday in the Mediterranean port city of Alexandria.

The official said Egypt also proposed, with Iraq's initial approval, the signing of an agreement on Egyptian labour in Iraq. According to some estimates, there are more than two million Egyptians working in Iraq, 15,000 of them reported to be fighting alongside Iraqi troops in the war against Iran.

The official said the two sides also agreed to step up the number of diplomats in each country, based in interests' sections in friendly embassies, to cope with what he called the growing relations between the two Arab states.

The official made no mention of prospects for a resumption of diplomatic relations between Baghdad and Cairo.

The official added that Mr. Ali and Mr. Aziz also reviewed the present rift in the ranks of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the strained relations between PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and Syria.

Later, Mr. Aziz flew to Alexandria to meet Egyptian Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala for talks expected to review in detail Egypt's military assistance to Iraq.

## Qadhafi's nothens ties with Rabat

RABAT (R) — In a dramatic turnabout, Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has promised to restore friendly relations with Morocco after more than a decade of acrimonious disputes.

Colonel Qadhafi paid a three-day visit to Morocco last weekend, his first for 14 years, to the surprise of Moroccan and foreign observers.

In the past he had encouraged Moroccan officers to overthrow King Hassan and strongly backed Polisario Front guerrillas fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara.

A joint communique at the end of the visit said Col. Qadhafi and

the king wanted to establish fraternal relations and let the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) settle the Western Sahara dispute with a referendum.

Moroccan officials were cautious about the permanent results of the visit but hoped it would lead to a new relationship benefiting Arab and North African unity.

They attributed the sudden desire by the Libyan leader to befriend former adversaries to his being increasingly isolated in Africa, where conservative leaders regard him as a disruptive, subversive influence.

Col. Qadhafi was deprived of the OAU chairmanship last year

## King cables good wishes to Reagan

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday sent a cable to U.S. President Ronald Reagan congratulating him, in the King's own name and on behalf of the Jordanian people and government on the occasion of the American Independence Day, July 4. He wished the American people more prosperity.

King Hussein also emphasised in his cable "the need for serious action" to find a just and durable settlement of the Middle East problem.

## PLO forms geographic society

DAMASCUS (Petra) — The Higher Education Department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has decided to form a geographic society entitled "the Palestinian Geographic Society," a Palestinian spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman said the aim of the society is to spread knowledge about the geography of Palestine, to revive Palestinian heritage, and to prepare and publish geographic studies, documents and research about Palestine.

The society will also publish a Palestinian geographic magazine and establish a library to include books about geography, related sciences and manuscripts. It will also make contacts with similar societies and personalities involved in geographic studies in Arab and foreign countries, the spokesman said.

## Iraq, Iran report attacks

BAHRAIN (R) — Iraq and Iran accused each other again Monday of shelling civilian targets and reported fighting mainly in the northern and central sectors of the 34-month-old Gulf war.

An Iraqi high command communique issued in Baghdad said some civilian installations were damaged by Iranian artillery shells in the border townships of Halabja and Qoratu, in the northern front.

The Iraqi communique said 27 Iranian troops were killed and a number of others wounded in fighting in the northern sector during the past 24 hours. An Iranian tank was also destroyed.

An Iranian army communique, quoted by the national news agency IRNA, said six civilians were wounded in Iraqi long-range artillery attacks on residential areas of the oil refining city of Abadan at the head of the Gulf.

Meanwhile it was announced in Tehran that an assembly of religious experts, which will choose an Iranian leader or leadership council to succeed Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini when he dies, will hold an inaugural meeting July 14.

An official was quoted by IRNA as saying the assembly would discuss the future leadership issue.

Under the constitution of the Islamic republic set up after the late Shah was overthrown in 1979, Iran's supreme leader should be "a just and pious jurist... whom the majority of the people know and accept."



# MID-EAST

## A special Jordan Times report from Lebanon PLO unity paramount despite rebel attack

By Lamis K. Andoni  
In Tripoli

DESPITE intensive mediation efforts by Palestinian factions and the Lebanese National Movement (LNM) to effect a cease-fire between the conflicting wings in Fatah, it seems that the muftineers have chosen "the military option" to achieve the goals of their rebellion against PLO chairman Yasser Arafat's leadership.

This dangerous turn of events in the Bekaa Valley was fully manifested when the muftineers violated a cease-fire agreement that was reached by all the Palestinian forces in East and North Lebanon, which aroused deep concern among the LNM and the other PLO factions.

A unified military command of all the PLO military wings in north and East Lebanon, including the PFLP -- General Command (Jibri) and the Syrian-backed Saika, Sunday declared that the rebels have violated the cease-fire agreement reached last Thursday by launching an attack against a pro-Arafat Fatah military post in Atanayel on Saturday. Wafa reported.

A senior pro-Arafat Fatah military leader in Tripoli told the Jordan Times that the Saturday move on the part of the muftineers despite the ceasefire indicated that the rebels are preparing for a full

scale attack against pro-Arafat posts in Bekaa. The Fatah military post in Atanayel is of strategic importance mainly because of its location close to the main highway linking Damascus and Beirut.

Consequently, the command leader explained that if Abu Musa (the leader of the Fatah rebellion) succeeded in taking Atanayel he will block the movements of the pro-Arafat forces in the Bekaa Valley, already made very difficult by the Syrian troops who encircle the Tripoli area and control most of East and North Lebanon.

"The rebels' strategy is to take over as many Fatah posts as they can to increase their military influence," he said. "The rebels are launching what we call a war for posts." He added that a military takeover by the rebels of Fatah posts will have serious political consequences in any future (Palestine National Council) PNC session or a general congress of Fatah.

In other words, the rebels are trying to achieve a change in the Fatah leadership by shifting the military balance of power, within Fatah, in the East and North of Lebanon.

The most important confrontation front that affects the Palestinian decision is this position of the rebels -- to wage a military war against the pro-Arafat forces, probably relying on

Syrian support -- which was expressed last Friday when Abu Khalid, one of the rebel leaders, announced in Damascus last Friday his rejection of the ceasefire agreement.

**Huge effort**  
The agreement was the result of intensive mediation efforts by the LNM and other PLO factions which culminated last Friday with the unified command of the PLO forces endorsing the ceasefire agreement.

Well-informed Palestinian sources in Al Badawi camp in Tripoli told the Jordan Times that the PFLP-General Command and Saika, who support Abu Musa, were compelled to sign the agreement under popular pressure expressed by demonstrations in the Palestinian refugee camps that urged the two conflicting wings in Fatah to stop "the bloodshed" and expressed support for Mr. Arafat.

Popular organisations in the Palestinian camps are continuously sending messages of support to the pro-Arafat leadership in Tripoli. A Palestinian information official at the Wafa headquarters in Tripoli told the Jordan Times on Monday.

When the cease-fire agreement collapsed last Saturday as Abu Musa forces attacked Fatah post in Atanayel, the LNM and other Palestinian factions moved promptly to stop the fighting. A ceasefire was reached Saturday eve-

ning but scattered skirmishes continued.

Both PLO deputy commander (Abu Jihad) and PLO spokesman Ahmad Abdul Rahman reiterated a pro-Arafat acceptance of the ceasefire and indicated in statements to reporters that the Fatah leadership is receptive to LNM and other PLO factions efforts to put an end to the clashes.

In a vague statement apparently referring to the LNM position, Assem Qanso, a senior official of the pro-Syrian Baath Party, told the Lebanese newspaper Al Liwa Saturday that he rejects the ceasefire agreement "that was arranged by the communists who are the only ones who support Arafat".

The Lebanese Communist Party and the communist Labour organisation both belong to the LNM and were active in the mediation efforts. The LNM newspapers, including the communist organisations, however, were very cautious not to take sides in reporting the clashes at Atanayel and called for solving the dispute within Fatah "through democratic means" and for "bettering Syrian-PLO relations with the aim of consolidating the anti-Israeli confrontation".

**Similar position**  
A similar position was expressed in a statement signed by the PFLP, DFLP and the Palestinian

Liberation Front, all Marxist organisations, in which they stressed "the independence of the Palestinian decision" and called for a stop of internal clashes.

A senior Fatah official told the Jordan Times that the position of the National Lebanese Forces is understandable. "Both Syrian and the Lebanese national movement have rejected the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. Furthermore the Lebanese forces consider that a part of Lebanon is under Israeli occupation and that all forces should be directed towards liberating Lebanon from the Israeli occupation and to thwart the Israeli-Lebanese agreement."

"Hence and because of the presence of Syrian troops in Lebanon and Syria's neighbouring location, an alliance with the Syrians that could thwart the agreement is of great importance. Lebanese progressive forces view with concern the deterioration of PLO-Syrian relations because this will weaken the anti-Israeli front," the official, who is currently stationed in North Lebanon, said.

It is very hard to predict if the ceasefire agreement will hold for long in the Bekaa Valley, but one thing is certain; that the LNM and the other Palestinian organisations seem determined to exert all possible efforts to stop all internal clashes which are diverting attention from the task of confronting Israel.

## Snipers and coffee in Bekaa

TAANAYAL, Lebanon (R) — Small arms fire rattled close by the Beirut-Damascus highway. Cars screeched to a halt, turned and sped back the way they had come.

Or they waited, as Lebanese have learned to wait in eight years of faction fighting, for the shooting to stop. After about 30 minutes it did.

Despite a ceasefire proclaimed three days ago, Palestinian guerrillas for and against PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat have continued skirmishing in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley of Lebanon.

"At a villa near here on the 'front line' among the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) members of one anti-Arafat detachment complained over a cup of coffee that they were being annoyed by a loyalist sniper."

Hefting AK-47 Kalashnikov rifles and rocket grenade launchers several set off into the surrounding fields ready to respond if he opened up again.

The dissidents are working their way east to west along the highway, taking over Arafat bases in the southwestern Bekaa one at a time. Permission backed by the threat of force is employed, say Mr. Arafat's men.

The advance has been less than leisurely. There remain Arafat outposts along at least five kilometres at the western end of Bekaa stretch of the highway.

At about farm near here loyalists belonging to "Squad 17," a security force formed within Mr. Arafat's Fatah commando movement, were apparently not per-

sued to switch sides. People near the scene said there had been some fighting, but the scale appeared much more limited than radio reports suggested. This seems to be the case with most of the Bekaa clashes since the mutiny began two months ago.

"What we hear on the radios is sometimes exaggerated," a guerrilla said. "Last (Saturday) night the Squad 17 and the rebels shot at each other from a distance. Maybe we heard 10 tank or artillery rounds. As far as we know, the Squad 17 people are still in their base."

"I think possibly 40 people have been killed since the mutiny began."

As the sporadic shooting crackled across the golden wheat fields of the Bekaa and smoke rose from a carpet factory set ablaze here Saturday night, PLO mediators were in Damascus trying to bring about a peaceful solution to the crisis.

In their villa stronghold, however, the sniper-plagued dissidents, grim, combat-hardened veterans of last year's battles with the Israeli army, were in no mood to compromise. "Arafat has to go," the local leader said. "The Palestinian revolution is greater than the individual. The fight has to go on until Arafat goes. Or else he must change his policies."

## Abu Musa explains why he turned rebel

LONDON (R) — Rebel Palestinian leader Abu Musa said in an interview published Monday that all Jews who have settled in Israel since the country came into existence would be expelled from an eventual Palestinian state.

Abu Musa, a colonel in the divided Fatah group of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, also told the Guardian newspaper he did not believe in a West Bank state, except as a half-way stage to a united Palestine.

Speaking at his headquarters in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, he said he was opposed to negotiations with Israel or recognition of the Israeli state. Asked if he envisaged throwing the Jews out of an eventual Palestinian state, he said:

"No, why should we? Not the Jews who were present in Palestine, but those who emigrated to Palestine with the rise of Israel are not Palestinians... they must go back to the countries they came from. They are nationals of Europe -- of France, of Britain. Israel was proclaimed a state in 1948."

Col. Abu Musa, also known as Said Musa, has been one of Mr. Arafat's most outspoken critics recently, calling for more accountable PLO leadership and more radical policies against Israel.

Asked about the possibility of a West Bank Palestinian state, he said: "There is no homeland with partition... there must be complete liberation of the whole land of Palestine."

"We have no objections to liberating a portion of it and establishing there a 'national authority,' provided that is that

there is no reconciliation, no recognition of Israel and we are entitled to continue the struggle, in the future, for complete liberation."

Asked if this meant he was opposed to Mr. Arafat's diplomatic policies of the last 10 years, he said it did.

"Arafat is absolutely individualist... often, on fundamental issues, he does not even consult members of the PLO executive committee," he said.

Col. Abu Musa accused Mr. Arafat of trying to pull the PLO out of Lebanon and establish it in places where armed struggle would be impossible.

He told the Guardian that Mr. Arafat's only weapon at present was money, most of it covertly supplied to him by Saudi Arabia. He said that before he rebelled against Mr. Arafat the PLO leader had denied him pay, food, supplies and fuel.

He denied that his rebel group in Fatah was backed by Syria, saying they were in agreement on important issues but were not fighting side by side.

He recalled that he had fought against Syria's entry into Lebanon in 1976.

Col. Abu Musa said the Israeli occupation of Lebanon provided a good opportunity for the PLO: "The Israeli army is spread out. Many roads. Small groups. The Israeli soldier is not a superman. The Lebanese war showed that."

Arabs could now see the Israeli soldier as he really was, he added: "He takes hashish, he steals, he trades and smuggles -- he is just an ordinary man. He can be fought."

## Syrians launch barrage of attacks on Shultz on eve of visit to Damascus

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria's official media attacked U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Monday on the eve of his expected visit to Damascus, saying Syria expected "the worst" from his mission.

A political commentary in the ruling Baathist Party daily Al-Baath, also broadcast by Damascus Radio, said Mr. Shultz's trip "should lead Arabs to expect a new Israeli aggression or an American political game that is no less dangerous."

Mr. Shultz flew from Pakistan to Saudi Arabia Monday on the first leg of a tour during which, he has said, he will assess developments in Lebanon and press as much as possible for the withdrawal of foreign forces from that country.

The rhetoric of the official media contrasted with an independence day message sent by Syria to President Reagan and with what diplomats saw as a slight softening of Syria's attitude in allowing Mr. Shultz to come at all. "What does Shultz want from this tour of his and what conspiracies against the Arabs is he carrying?" Al Baath demanded. The government daily Tishrin added: "Our bitter experience

with the aggressive American policy forces us, the Arabs, to expect the worst."

The Damascus media repeated Syria's rejection of the U.S.-backed May 17 withdrawal agreement between Israel and Lebanon.

"Shultz came to the region after the Lebanese-Israeli agreement suffered failure," Tishrin said, referring to the secretary's most recent trip to the Middle East.

"He came with the full agreement of Israel and the Falangist authorities in Lebanon and some Arab parties to try and save the agreement and to hold Syria responsible for everything that may happen in the region in the future."

"We hope that all our Arab brothers will be more conscious, aware and responsible towards what is being perpetrated against the Arab Nation," it said.

Al-Baath said: "Shultz has announced that the aim of his tour is exploration of new developments in the region, whereas all reports have shown that it came after American policy in the region had reached a dead end."

Mr. Shultz is due to visit Syria, Lebanon and Israel after he leaves Saudi Arabia.

Syrian Prime Minister Abdel-Rauf Al-Kass said Syria would persist with "solidity, firmness and sacrifices" in deepening its line of struggle and blocking any plan against Arab interests.

The official news agency SANA reported his remarks at a cabinet meeting Monday. It quoted him as saying:

"Syria's attitude is firmly inspired by defence of the Palestinian cause... and the foiling of every plan that seeks to contain Lebanon and subjugate Syria and compromise the national principles of the Arab Nation..."

"Syria is seeking to make the independent will of the Arab Nation something that cannot be bypassed, whatever the means of pressure, conspiracy and threat of aggression."

Damascus Radio, in its own commentary, linked Mr. Shultz's trip to next year's U.S. presidential elections and described the Lebanese-Israeli accord as stillborn.

"Shultz will not resurrect the stillborn American-Israeli agreement which they are trying to impose on Lebanon but he will try to render a new service to expansionist, aggressive Israeli strategy," the radio said.

## GCC to meet Aug. 22

ABU DHABI (R) — Ministers from Saudi Arabia and its five Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) allies will meet in Taif on August 22 to discuss economic and political developments in the region, the official Emirates news agency WAM said Monday.

It said the foreign, economic and trade ministers of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman, Qatar and Kuwait met in the Saudi summer resort were expected to announce implementation of a joint economic agreement.

The agreement, a cornerstone of the two-year-old council, was signed in Riyadh in 1981 by the heads of state of the six oil-producing countries. Its implementation is seen as a concrete

step towards establishing an Arabian common market.

Under sections already in effect, tariff barriers between some member states have been scrapped and nationals can operate some businesses in other states.

The full agreement envisages joint tariff barriers to protect local industry from foreign competition, a joint position in negotiations with foreign suppliers and coordinated laws on investment, financial and banking affairs.

The agency said the ministers were also expected to announce the implementation of a \$2.1 billion Kuwait-based investment corporation to help develop the economic and financial resources of member states.

## Somali defence chief in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Somali Defence Minister Mohammed Ali Samatar arrived in Cairo Sunday on a five-day visit for talks on military cooperation between the two countries.

Somalia, one of three Arab countries which maintained relations with Egypt despite a diplomatic boycott imposed by the rest of the Arab World, is a main recipient of military assistance from Cairo.

Gen. Samatar is due to hold talks with Egyptian Defence Minister Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, defence ministry officials said.

step towards establishing an Arabian common market.

Under sections already in effect, tariff barriers between some member states have been scrapped and nationals can operate some businesses in other states.

The full agreement envisages joint tariff barriers to protect local industry from foreign competition, a joint position in negotiations with foreign suppliers and coordinated laws on investment, financial and banking affairs.

The agency said the ministers were also expected to announce the implementation of a \$2.1 billion Kuwait-based investment corporation to help develop the economic and financial resources of member states.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> 639, 720, 1415 KHz. <b>MAIN CHANNEL</b> 15:30 ..... Koran 15:55 ..... Life in the Brain 16:20 ..... Famous Scientists 16:25 ..... Clicket 17:25 ..... Arabic Series 18:20 ..... Religious Programme 19:20 ..... Arabic Series 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:05 ..... News in Hebrew 21:05 ..... Ramadan Quiz 21:35 ..... Arabic Film 22:00 ..... News in Arabic 23:00 ..... Film Continues <b>FOREIGN CHANNEL</b> 18:00 ..... French Programme 19:30 ..... News in French 19:30 ..... News in Hebrew 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Comedy "Sorry" 1st Eps. 20:55 ..... Towards 2000 22:00 ..... Movie of the Week -- Do Not Disturb 22:15 ..... Dorey Day, Rod Taylor <b>RADIO JORDAN</b> 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW 07:00 ..... Morning Show 07:30 ..... News Bulletin 07:30 ..... News Summary 10:05 ..... Morning Show 12:00 ..... News Summary 12:05 ..... Pop Session 13:00 ..... News Summary 13:05 ..... Pop Session 14:00 ..... News Bulletin 14:10 ..... Instrumentals 14:30 ..... In Concert 15:00 ..... Concert Hour 16:00 ..... News Summary 16:05 ..... Instrumentals, Old Favourites 17:00 ..... Science Report 17:30 ..... Pop Session 17:30 ..... News Summary 18:05 ..... Top Twenty 19:00 ..... Newsdesk 19:30 ..... Date with a Star 20:00 ..... Evening Show 21:00 ..... News Summary 22:00 ..... Evening Show 23:00 ..... News Summary 24:00 ..... News Headlines		<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b> <b>CBS NEWS</b> * At the American Centre at 4:00 and 7:00 p.m. <b>CHURCHES</b> St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, tel. 24590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Lubieh, 37440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, 661737. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 21541. Anglican Church (of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 43453. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75251. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751. Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah, 663249. <b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b> Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre ..... 44371 American Centre Library ..... 41520 British Council ..... 361478 French Cultural Centre ..... 37009 Goethe Institute ..... 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777 Haya Arts Centre ..... 665195 Husseini Youth City ..... 667181 Y.W.C.A. .... 41793 Y.W.M.C.A. .... 664251 Arman Municipal Library ..... 36111 University of Jordan Library 843555 <b>MUSEUMS</b> Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. <b>PRAYER TIMES</b> 02:44 ..... Imrak 02:54 ..... Fajr 04:33 ..... (Sunrise) Shuraq 11:00 ..... Dhuhr 15:21 ..... Asr 15:47 ..... Maghreb 20:28 ..... Isha		<b>AMMAN AIRPORT</b> This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (03) 53250, where it should always be verified. <b>ARRIVALS</b> 06:55 ..... Cairo (EA) 07:00 ..... Doha (RJ) 08:45 ..... Doha (RJ) 09:05 ..... Agaba (RJ) 09:15 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 09:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ) 09:40 ..... Dhabur (RJ) 09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 10:15 ..... Beirut (RJ) 12:35 ..... Dhabur, Riyadh (SV) 13:25 ..... Cairo (EA) 14:40 ..... Kuwait (KAC) 15:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 16:15 ..... Larnaca (RJ) 16:55 ..... Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut (KLM) 17:15 ..... Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ) 17:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ) 18:05 ..... Rome, Alitalia (Alitalia) 18:05 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (SAS) 18:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 19:30 ..... Tripoli (RJ) 19:40 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH) 19:45 ..... Istanbul (RJ) 19:55 ..... Cairo (EA) 20:15 ..... Beirut (MEA) 20:20 ..... Athens (OAG) 00:25 ..... Cairo (EA) 00:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 00:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ) <b>DEPARTURES:</b> 04:45 ..... Cairo (RJ) 05:40 ..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) 07:00 ..... Agaba (RJ) 07:00 ..... Beirut, Paris (AF) 07:55 ..... Cairo (EA) 09:05 ..... Beirut (MEA) 10:05 ..... Athens, Amsterdam (KLM) 10:45 ..... Tunis (TU) 11:00 ..... New York, Paris (AF) 11:15 ..... Tripoli (RJ) 11:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 11:30 ..... Athens, Copenhagen (RJ) 12:00 ..... London (RJ) 12:15 ..... Riyadh, Dhabur (SV) 12:15 ..... Larnaca (RJ) 12:15 ..... Istanbul (RJ) 12:30 ..... Madrid (RJ) <b>MONEY EXCHANGE</b> Local sell/buy rates in Jls Belgian franc ..... 126.7/ 127.5 Dutch guilder ..... 99.7/ 99.7 Egyptian pound ..... 339/ 339.3 French franc ..... 47.3/ 47.6 Iraqi dinar ..... 446.7/ 456.7 Italian lire (for 100) ..... 24/ 24.2 Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 150.9/ 151.8 Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1233/ 1240 Lebanese lira ..... 85.1/ 86 Omani rial ..... 1038.3/ 1046.6 Omani riyal ..... 99.7/ 99.7 Saudi riyal ..... 104.7/ 105.1 Swedish crown ..... 47.4/ 47.1 Swiss franc ..... 171.4/ 172.4 Syrian lira ..... 63.7/ 64.4 UAE dirham ..... 98.3/ 99.9 U.K. sterling pound ..... 553.7/ 557 U.S. dollar ..... 362.5/ 364.5 W. German mark ..... 142/ 142.9 <b>WEATHER</b> Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm. Low/high temperatures in deg.C Amman ..... 23/36 Aqaba ..... 23/36 Desert ..... 22/35 Jordan Valley ..... 22/36 Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 28, Aqaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 28 per cent, Aqaba 17 per cent.		<b>EMERGENCIES</b> Ambulance ..... 193, 75111 Fire, fire, police ..... 199 Blood bank ..... 75121 Civil Defence rescue ..... 66111 Fire headquarters ..... 22090-3 Police rescue ..... 192 21111, 37777 Police headquarters ..... 39141 Traffic police ..... 56390-1 Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2 Municipal water service ..... 7125-8 Queen Alia Int. Airport (03) 53333 <b>HOSPITALS</b> Husseini Medical Centre ..... 81813-32 Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 4281-4 Al-Khalid Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441 Jabbal Amman Maternity ..... 42362 Malina, J. Amman ..... 36140 Palestine ..... 66711-4 Shamsiah Hospital ..... 66913-1 University Hospital ..... 845845 Dr. Al-Shila, J. Husseini ..... 667158 Al-Musharraf Hospital ..... 66722-9 The Islamic, Al-Baath ..... 665292 Al-Ahli, Abadi ..... 664164 Italian, Al-Musharraf ..... 77101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111 Army, Marita ..... 91611 <b>GENERAL</b> Jordan Television ..... 73111 Radio Jordan ..... 74111 Ministry of Tourism ..... 42311 Hotel complaints ..... 666412 Price complaints ..... 661176 Telephone: Information ..... 12 Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10 Overseas calls ..... 17 Cable or telegram ..... 18 Repair service ..... 11 <b>MARKET PRICES</b> Upper/lower price in Jls per kg. Apple (American) ..... 500/ 450 Apple (Double Red) ..... 150/ 100 Apple (Golden) ..... 150/ 100 Apple (local) ..... 150/ 100 Apple (Starbun) ..... 150/ 100 Apricots ..... 300/ 350 Banana ..... 270/ 220 Banana (Mikammar) ..... 230/ 200 Beans ..... 350/ 300 Cabbage ..... 80/ 50 Carrot ..... 110/ 90 Cauliflower (white) ..... 130/ 100 Cherries ..... 800/ 700 Chick peas (green) ..... 90/ 70 Corn ..... 150/ 120 Cucumber (large) ..... 80/ 50 Cucumber (small) ..... 140/ 100 Eggplant (large) ..... 90/ 60 Eggplant (small) ..... 140/ 100 Falcous ..... 100/ 70 Garlic ..... 300/ 200 Grapes ..... 150/ 120 Grapes (leaves) ..... 380/ 300 Lemon ..... 400/ 320 Marrow (large) ..... 80/ 50 Marrow (small) ..... 140/ 100 Melon ..... 80/ 50 Onion (dry) ..... 110/ 80 Onion (green) ..... 200/ 150 Olives ..... 400/ 350 Oranges ..... 200/ 150	



## NEWS

## King meets top students, hosts Iftar for veterans

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Noor, Monday honoured the top students from the seventeenth and eighteenth batches of University of Jordan graduates at Al Nadwah Palace.

Greeting the students, King said that Jordan is proud of them and their colleagues, who will certainly serve their country well with the knowledge they have gained. He added that he was sure that they would contribute a great deal to the development and progress of their society.

University of Jordan President Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali said in his address to the graduates that they would serve their country under the wise leadership of King Hussein. He added that the University of Jordan is now playing a considerable role in preserving the Arab heritage and providing Jordan and the Arab World in gen-

eral with well qualified graduates. The King then presented special prizes to the graduates.

The celebration was attended by Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, head of the University of Jordan board of trustees, and board members and deans from the university faculties. The celebration was also attended by Court Minister Amer Khammash.

Later in the evening His Majesty King Hussein gave an Iftar banquet for retired officers of the Armed Forces, Public Security and General Intelligence. The banquet was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the chief of the Royal Court, the director of Public Security, the Armed Forces Chief of Staff and the directors of the General Intelligence and the Civil Defence.

Later the King and his guests joined together in the Maghreb prayers.



Prime Minister Mudar Badran Monday meets with representatives from the Water Supply Corporation over the supply of water to Madaba and the Queen Alia International Airport (Petra photo)

## Badran slates WSC for water supply hold up in Madaba area

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Monday morning presided over a meeting at the Water Supply Corporation (WSC) of ministers and officials to determine the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the Sawaqh water project.

The meeting was attended by the Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani, Interior Minister Ahmad Obaidat, the director-general of the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) and his assistant, and the executive directors and engineers in charge of the implementation of the Sawaqh project. This project is scheduled

to satisfy needs of Madaba and the Queen Alia International Airport area.

Prime Minister Badran scrutinised the papers and documents related to the tenders submitted for the project.

He then blamed the WSC engineers in charge of studying and following up the implementation of the project for the delay in its completion.

The prime minister instructed the WSC director-general and the AWSA director-general to go immediately to the site of the project and to take steps to ensure that Madaba and the airport areas are supplied with water within one

week as a temporary measure pending the permanent extension of the main water pipeline.

## Jordan to attend international folklore festival

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan will participate in the 12th international folklore festival which will be held here on July 16.

At a meeting held here Monday, representatives of the 14 participating Arab and other countries discussed the arrangements related to the organisation of the festival.

## Chinese company awarded Ruwaifeh housing contract

AMMAN (Petra) — A contract to build a low-income housing estate north of Ruwaifeh at a cost of JD 2,140,000 was signed at the Amman Municipality Urban Development Department Monday.

The cost of the construction work will be covered by two loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Jordanian Housing Bank.

The contract was signed by Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh and the general manager of the Peking based company to which the tender was referred.

Director-General of the Urban

Development Department at the Amman Municipality Hisham Al Zagheh, said the structural work will be completed by the China Construction Engineering Corporation within 26 months.

The housing will be erected on a 300-dunum site, with 524 model homes being built in the first phase. The estate will be supplied with all the usual facilities, including water, sewerage, electricity, roads, and pavements, in addition to services such as department stores and workshops.

Dr. Zagheh added that the model homes will be constructed within the budget of the low-income families, and that further construction, whether horizontal or vertical, can be performed if the owner so wishes.

Dr. Zagheh added that his department will invite further tenders for the necessary social services, including a boys and girls school, a clinic, a social centre, and a vocational training centre.

## Amman to get new vocational complex

AMMAN (Petra) — An agreement to build a vocational secondary school complex in Amman was signed at the Education Ministry Monday.

The agreement stipulates for the construction of a vocational school for girls as part of the fourth educational project which is being partly financed by the World Bank.

The cost of the project is JD 861,000, and the project will be built on a 7.476-metre land area. The school can accommodate 1,020 students, who will study flower arranging, children care, commerce, and nursing.

## FDR to help aid college

AMMAN (Petra) — Memoranda were signed Monday between the Jordanian government and the government of the German Federal Republic according to which the latter will give technical aid to develop the Princess Sarwat College.

The aid will take the form of supplying the college with experts and equipment as well as giving

the necessary training for a number of the college's students in West Germany.

National Planning Council (NPC) President Hanna Odeh signed the memoranda for the Jordanian government, and West German Ambassador in Amman Hermann Munz signed on his country's behalf.

## Alia to extend flights to L.A.

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, The Royal Jordanian Airline, is planning to extend its U.S. route to Los Angeles, via Chicago or Houston, in spring, 1984, an airline spokesman said Monday. Alia will be the first Middle Eastern carrier to serve a city so distant from home base.

All three destinations will be served by TriStar L-1011-500 aircraft, departing from Amman with one intermediate stop in Europe.

Alia will offer two weekly flights Amman-Chicago-Los Angeles and one weekly flight Amman-Houston-Los Angeles.

"Extension to America's West Coast will be timely, enabling Alia to serve passengers en route to the 1984 summer Olympics to be held in Los Angeles; and the new destinations will also facilitate family visits between the many Arab Americans residing in the western states."

## S. Korea to finance building of centre

AMMAN (Petra) — An agreement to build the Jordanian-Korean vocational training centre was signed at the Labour Ministry Monday.

The objective of the centre is to provide training on the construction and maintenance of agricultural equipment to be financed by the government of the Republic of Korea through a Korean company at a cost of \$1 million.

Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani signed the agreement for the Jordanian government and ambassador of the Republic of Korea in Amman Jai Sung Kim signed for his country.

The signing ceremony was attended by Labour Ministry Under-Secretary Taysir Abdul Jabbar, director-general of the Vocational Training Institute Munzir Al Masri, director of employment at the Labour Ministry Mansour Al Utom, and the assistant director of the Public Relations Department at the ministry Issam Shahati.

High-ranking officials from the Korean embassy in Amman also attended.

## Shoman foundation aims to boost Arab scientific, technological research

By Afifah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan's leading private foundation is drawing up plans to establish a scientific research centre at which many Arab scientists will be invited to do their research work. The centre will probably be the only one of its kind in the Arab World, and is expected to serve an urgent need to promote science and technology in the Arab countries.

"The Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation aims to finance scientific and technological research that is of use to the economic development of Jordan and the rest of the Arab World," the General Manager of the foundation, Mr. Abdurrahman Bushnaq said. Briefing the Jordan Times on the establishment of the foundation, Mr. Bushnaq said that the general assembly of the Arab Bank Ltd. in its annual meeting held in Amman in March 1978, decided to set up the foundation "in memory of the bank's founder, Abdul Hameed Shoman, who died in 1974."

The foundation, with its chairman Abdul Majed Shoman, the son of the late Abdul Hameed started its work in mid 1980 and receives annually two per cent of the



Abdul Hameed Shoman 1890-1974

bank's net profit, the contribution being \$2 million. Mr. Bushnaq said.

Mr. Bushnaq said that the foundation also receives from time to time donations from the family of the late Abdul Hameed Shoman in addition to the foundation's income accrued by investments. Though Arab individuals, companies and organisations are keen to contribute financially, the chairman is determined to keep it solely funded by the Arab Bank, Mr. Bushnaq said.

Besides the foundation's aim to promote Arab scientific research through the medium of institutions, committees, or individuals, it "is also interested in promoting natural sciences, humanities and literature in accordance with the priority needs of the Arab World," he said.

Mr. Bushnaq added that all the research should lead to an increase of knowledge that should be of concrete benefit to the Arab World.

## Research survey

In order for the foundation to avoid waste of time and money on research that has already been accomplished, Mr. Bushnaq said, the foundation is trying to prepare a survey of scientific and technological research that has been done in Arab countries over the past two years as well as research planned for the next two years.

"We shall also include research done by Arabs abroad and by foreign scientists working on subjects connected with the development of the Arab World," he added.

In reply to a question about whether the foundation grants scholarships for higher education, Mr. Bushnaq said that though the scholarship scheme is not one of the essential works of the foundation, "it can grant a few for excellent students who are able to

resume their post graduate studies in rare fields and are important to the development of the Arab World."

Substantiating his answer, Mr. Bushnaq said that the foundation had offered the Natural Resources Authority two scholarships at the beginning of 1980 for chemical engineers to specialise in a masters level in shale oil production. This area was chosen "due to the fact that shale oil production could be an alternative form of energy in some Arab countries where there is a shortage of energy such as Jordan and Morocco." He added that the foundation hopes that His Royal Highness Prince Hassan will find suitable universities where the two can pursue their studies either in the U.S.A. or Europe.

## Food security

Asked about the studies and researches that the foundation is currently financing, Mr. Bushnaq pointed out that two of the many projects financed and planned by the foundation have already been accomplished.

He said that the foundation had entrusted Dr. Sobhi Al Qasem, formerly dean of the Faculty of

Agriculture at the University of Jordan and who is now the dean of the Faculty of Sciences, to conduct an analytical study of the Arab World's food problems at present and in the future. This was accompanied by a related survey on the water resources, soil potential, energy reserves and the manpower resources in the area.

Mr. Bushnaq explained that the subject's importance stems from the fact that the Arab World is importing a high percentage of basic foods and "the need for this kind of import increases year by year."

He went on to say that there are two reasons for this trend. Firstly it is due to the gross increase of the population and the increase in their living standards. Secondly, the import trend is due to the inability of the Arab agricultural sector to provide the necessary quantities of food due to the lack of cooperation and the absence of agricultural policies based on scientific research.

"Though," he stressed, "the Arab World has lands, water resources, labour and financing all of which are sufficient for agricultural development and even for food export."

"The Problem of Food in the Arab Countries — an Analytical Perspective" is the title of the book that has been published and "a summary of the book has also been published for the average reader," he said.

The second piece of research already completed, which had been entrusted to the Institute for Palestine Studies, was published in book form under the title "Science and Technology in Is-

rael, 1980-1981".

In a reply to a question on the importance of the research, Mr. Bushnaq said that the foundation considers the development of science and technology in Israel of utmost importance to the Arab World. "We have to know the level of their technological development and how much attention they pay to the development of science; unfortunately this is mostly connected with war and aggression, but we have to know our enemy," he said.

Mr. Bushnaq explained that the Institute for the Palestine Studies conducted their research by "monitoring Israeli broadcasts and by reading the Israeli scientific press for the whole year of 1980-1981, in order to give the Arab reader a clear picture of what is happening in the field of science and technology there."

"The findings," Mr. Bushnaq said, "came out to be very serious and therefore we have to do something about ourselves."

Research on the Arab World's agricultural systems and policies: extending agricultural and technical services to the Arab rural regions; and conducting a detailed study on the agricultural sector's system and policy in Jordan, Syria and Sudan, is a project that had been entrusted to Dr. Antoine Zahlan, who was an instructor in natural sciences at the American University of Beirut between the years of 1956 and 1976, and is a pioneer in much valuable scientific researches. His work will be a first step that will cover the whole Arab region," Mr. Bushnaq pointed out.

"The aim of the studies which

will be the subjects of pan-Arab seminars is to spread knowledge among the citizens of the Arab World and to warn them against the danger that threaten the Arab Nation if the production of food supplies are not subject to discipline and developed as soon as possible," he emphasised.

## Effects of pesticides

Another project that the foundation is financing for research is on the effects of insecticides and the pesticides on vegetables and fruits.

The research, Mr. Bushnaq said, is being undertaken by the Royal Scientific Society. He explained that this kind of research was chosen by the foundation due to the fact that the use of insecticides is increasing every year in many countries in the world including Jordan, and it is used "to increase crops production, to preserve animal wealth and to protect crops from diseases and pests."

However, he pointed out, the use of insecticides "is a weapon with two edges and is dangerous if not used properly in accordance with the necessary instructions. Careful timing in its use and other precautions must also be taken," he said.

One of the leading attempts to Arabise university teaching is being made by the Amman-based Jordan Academy of Arabic. It has undertaken the translation of English scientific books into Arabic "suitable for university teaching for the freshman year," he said. To promote this kind of activity, the foundation decided to finance the translation and the publication of three physics books for the sophomore year," he added.

Manuscripts on the Crusaders war will be prepared in a book by Dr. Abdul Aziz Ad-Douri, who is considered to be an authority in Islamic history. The material is to be published describes the region's situation during that era "which is similar to the situation nowadays," he pointed out. This project will also be financed by the foundation, Mr. Bushnaq stated.

The foundation also intends to encourage Arab scientists below the age of 40 by establishing four awards in the name of the late Abdul Hameed Shoman to be presented every year to four excellent scientists, Mr. Bushnaq said. He added that the value of each of the

awards is equivalent to JD 3,000 which "are distributed to scientists in the fields of: agriculture and the natural sciences; engineering chemistry and physics; medical sciences; and humanities."

The awards, Mr. Bushnaq pointed out, are distributed at a ceremony by the foundation's chairman who is also the chairman of the Arab Bank's board of directors and its general manager.

The foundation also established annual awards for four sciences teachers excelling at Jordan's preparatory and secondary class levels. "It is a competition for teachers inventing scientific experiments which can be performed in school laboratories by using the basic tools available at a minimal cost, or refining existing experiments to make them clearer to the students," Mr. Bushnaq explained.

This kind of a competition, which was the suggestion of Dr. Osama Al Khalidi of the American University of Beirut who is also a member of the foundation's board of directors, "aims to acquaint students with practical work rather than theory," he said.

The foundation also agreed to support a project suggested by Dr. Al Khalidi to "give tuition in teaching methods to new Ph.D. graduates recruited to teach at Arab universities," Mr. Bushnaq said. "The training," he added, "will be in the graduate's specialisation and will be conducted either at the university at which the graduate teaches or at another Arab university of a high standard."

Mr. Bushnaq pointed out that this project will bring Arab scientists together and joint research will be undertaken in the future.

Asked about the foundation's future plans, Mr. Bushnaq said: "In the last meeting of the foundation's board of directors, Mr. Abdul Shoman suggested a project for the establishment of a modern public library for the citizens of Jordan."

The project was approved by the board's members and was entrusted in Dr. Al Asali, chairman of the University of Jordan library, thoroughly to study the subject and select a piece of land as which to build the library," he said.

The library will be in memory of the late Abdul Hameed Shoman, Mr. Bushnaq pointed out.

## INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION OF BUILDING CONTRACTORS FOR THE FIFTH EDUCATIONAL PROJECT SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The Ministry of Education intends to announce tendering of school building project of the fifth educational project on the fourth quarter of 1983.

These schools are 18 in number, the area of each school varies from (4000) s.m. to (12400) s.m. and the total area is (120000) s.m.

The government tenders directorate invites contractors willing to participate, whether local contractors or contractors from the member countries of the World Bank in addition to Switzerland and Taiwan obtain prequalification forms from the tenders directorate, observing the following qualification conditions:-

## Types of firms

- Local contractors who are classified in the (general) or (first) degree in buildings, or who can complete and submit their prequalification forms before Aug. 10th, 1983 (according to the new regulations).
- Local firms formed by a foreign contractor in joint venture with a local partner. Every partner will be qualified separately, and the participation of the local partner in technical, administrative, capital and other factors shall be considered.
- Foreign firms: It is intended to prequalify about (12) firms and not necessarily the absolute best firms, considering the sizes of the buildings of the project.

## Prequalification considerations:-

- Competent local contractors shall be given preference when studying financial offers on other types of firms, because of expected revenues on the national economy, and differences in income taxes and fees and employment of local engineers, technicians and labour.
- At time of awards of tenders for prequalified firms, the following guiding figures of max. total areas are to be considered:-
  - Local Contractor, classified as general - 40000 s.m.
  - Local contractor, classified as first degree - 20000 s.m.
  - Foreign contractor, - 40000 s.m. (max).

## Timing

- Prequalification forms may be obtained starting on July 6th, 83 and till Aug. 3rd, 1983.
- Last date for submittal of prequalification forms is Aug. 24th 1983 at 2.00 p.m.
- Submission shall be at the government tenders directorate.

Director,  
Govt. Tenders Directorate

## FOR SALE

Peugeot 305 SR 1980  
Duty not paid  
Sansui Hi-Fi  
Portable Electric Typewriter

Telephone: 672582 before 7 p.m.

## PALESTINE EMBROIDERY

On the occasion of the Palestinian folklore anniversary,

## WINDY SHOP

(1st Circle, Jabal Amman)  
Tel: 23688, Amman.

is exhibiting cross-stitch embroidery products for sale: pillows, runners, table cloth etc.

## DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Ground floor apartment, modern furniture, two bedrooms, salon, dining room, complete kitchen with dishwasher and fully automatic washing machines, storage room, big terrace looking out on to a private garden, private telephone and entrance.

Location: Fifth Circle, Oum Othayna-Bader Shaker Al Sayab St. No. 111/86-1646. Beside Arab Bureau for Anti-Drugs.

For further information please call Tel: 812440  
"Annual contract needed"



# Jordan Times

By **Jeffrey Antevil**  
*Reuter*

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## Palestinian unity is the most needed

THE NEWS from Damascus that the two rival factions in Fatah have agreed to an immediate ceasefire as a first step towards the adoption of a democratic dialogue to resolve any dispute on the Palestinian level is indeed encouraging. What price the Arafat loyalist camp or the rebels have to pay for the agreement is really a secondary issue at this stage, since in the final analysis it is only Palestinian unity that really counts.

The Palestinians have most probably achieved a lot by agreeing to solve the Fatah dispute by talking rather than shooting. Their troubles, however, may have just hit middle point with the Syrian regime.

Depending on what U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has to say to the Syrians, during his visit to Damascus which starts today, much of the Palestinian-Syrian relationship will be decided.

For some weeks, we watched how the Assad regime flexed its muscles with the pro-Arafat forces in the Bekaa Valley, and went a long way in showing us and the world how Damascus could control the Palestinians if and when it wanted. And it was an observation that could not have been missed by Mr. Shultz at all.

Now, it would not be a question of how much the Syrians could offer, as far as the Americans are concerned with troop withdrawals from Lebanon, but of how far the U.S. is willing to go in dealing with the Syrians.

There in the middle of any U.S.-Syrian deal would be the Palestinians, who must be right at the middle point now. That is why their agreement Monday to stop fighting and open a new democratic dialogue among themselves is their best bet against falling to this side or the other. And that is why, we think, Palestinian unity is always most needed.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: New dialogue in the pipeline?

ACCORDING TO the news agencies, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in the Middle East Monday to start a tour that will include Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon and Israel. Mr. Shultz does not expect to achieve immediate results on withdrawals from Lebanon, according to a statement he had made in Pakistan on the eve of his present tour. Hence, it is logical to question the aim of President Reagan's move to send his secretary of state to the region.

In order to approach an interpretation, one may take advantage of speculation to the effect that Pakistan might have accepted a mediating role to open a fresh dialogue between the U.S. and Syria. There is also word, from American sources, that the U.S. has received an indication of Syria's readiness to start such a dialogue. In such a case, it is obvious that the very opening of a new dialogue is a purpose in itself regardless of whether it can achieve immediate tangible results on the withdrawal issue or not.

The situation in the region at the present moment is characterised by the following scenario:

- Palestinian-Syrian relations have deteriorated considerably; a fact that American sources have expressed a satisfaction with.

- The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is undergoing a crucial crisis that has reached the stage of armed clashes between some of its factions.

### Al Dustour: Syria, U.S. both have incentive

U.S. SECRETARY of State George Shultz is starting a fresh tour of the Middle East, including Syria, amidst speculation that a Washington-Damascus dialogue is now almost open. Syria's anti-American campaigns now seem less indicative of Syria's political orientation. It is still too early to predict what the consequences of the American secretary's visit to Syria will be, but it is obvious that both parties have their concerns and points of weakness regarding the Lebanese situation and the troops withdrawals. Syria is seriously interested in pushing Israeli troops as far as possible from its borders, but the Americans are no less preoccupied with implementing their own plans for Lebanon.

Nonetheless, the Syrians now have the Palestinian card to play, after the Bekaa Valley events, while the Americans have the threat of war against Syria with which to press their demands. Moreover, the Americans are greatly concerned not to have to send more of their troops to Lebanon, an issue which might face strong opposition in the U.S. Congress. Hence, the two parties are really both very interested in opening a serious dialogue, as the tension in the Bekaa Valley and the situation in Lebanon are not satisfactory to either. Mr. Shultz will most probably ask the Syrians not only to withdraw their troops from Lebanon, but also those of the Palestinians. Will the Syrians ask too much in return? This would appear to be the crux of whether the Syrian-American dialogue is to be a success.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Israel gains breathing space

THE ISRAELI mass media keep circulating controversial reports and views about a partial withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon. Yet, it is obvious that Israel is contemplating the division of Lebanon so as to serve its expansionist ends. This will give it the breathing space necessary to carry out its official annexation of the West Bank and Gaza.

Israel has succeeded in making a major issue out of its partial withdrawal, pretending that the deployment of its forces over the whole of Lebanon is costing it money and lives. Though this is true, such a withdrawal will play a different part in the Israeli policy on Lebanon. The inter-Palestinian conflict in the Bekaa Valley is a factor that has helped make it possible for Israel to carry out its annexationist plans. The Syrian opposition to the troop withdrawal accord for Lebanon has also helped Israel to work things out its own way, although the Israelis know that sooner or later some arrangement on Lebanon involving Syria will come out whether through Arab or American mediation.

Nonetheless, the U.S. is concerned to see its arrangement for Lebanon worked out. The Americans want to see their diplomacy in Lebanon achieve its goals in the shortest time and way possible. Meanwhile, the Lebanese are worried at the fact that the whole procedure of events might lead to a situation that costs them their territorial integrity and sovereignty. If Lebanon loses, the Palestinians will be the losers too.

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Until that "target date," one official said, the administration is unlikely to make any decisions.



Rabah

## Visit to U.S. proves Gonzalez's moderate stand

By **Brian Mooney**  
*Reuter*

NEW YORK — Spain's young Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez appears to have reinforced his reputation as a political moderate and gained additional American understanding for his foreign policy goals during his first visit to the United States.

Administration officials in Washington said the four-day visit, confirmed the record of responsibility that marked the first six months of Mr. Gonzalez's government.

"His visit reinforced an impression of political moderation at home and abroad that he has been trying to project," one U.S. official commented.

Spanish officials travelling with the prime minister said he had clearly achieved more room for manoeuvre in foreign policy, particularly over the question of future Spanish membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

Mr. Gonzalez froze Spanish integration into the alliance's military structure shortly after taking office in December with an election promise to hold a referendum on NATO membership.

Mr. Gonzalez stated from the outset that he was in no hurry to call the vote and said it would be put off as long as East-West tensions remained high over new missile deployment in Europe.

But after meeting President Reagan in the White House, Mr. Gonzalez suggested to newsmen that the vote could be called as early as late 1984 or the first quarter of 1985.

It was the first time he had been so specific about the date, indicating that he had received at least some tacit go-ahead from Washington possibly because the vote, in the end, may not go against NATO membership.

Spain's conditions

Mr. Gonzalez hinted on several occasions that certain conditions could possibly bring his party to recommend that Spain stays inside the alliance, either fully or partially.

These included entry into the European Community and progress in Spain's long-standing ambition to recover the British colony of Gibraltar. Mr. Gonzalez and his Foreign Minister Fernando Moran lobbied strongly in Washington for U.S. help.

Mr. Moran said he hoped the U.S. would use its influence to persuade British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to drop her "unilateral position" on the rock colony. The Americans insisted they could not get directly involved.

Both during his meeting with Reagan and in public statements, Gonzalez repeated his pledge that a Spanish admiral would never be subordinated to an English admiral on Spanish territory as long as he was prime minister.

Such a situation could arise if Spain were inside the NATO military structure that embraces the British base in Gibraltar.

Touching on another possible bargaining card for NATO membership, Mr. Gonzalez stressed repeatedly that Spain was fully committed to the West and that, with or without membership of NATO, it was playing a role in Western defence through its bilateral treaty with the U.S.

The treaty gives the United States navy and air force facilities at four bases in Spain.

The Spanish Socialists pointedly recalled that they had ratified the treaty without changing anything that directly affected U.S. interests.

They also referred to Mr. Gonzalez's expression of "understanding" for NATO's two-track missile policy in Europe as a sign of practical goodwill towards Washington.

They suggested that in return the U.S. should give more help to Spain to bolster its young democracy.

Mr. Gonzalez noted that Spain's trade deficit with the U.S. was higher today than it was in 1975 when the death of dictator Francisco Franco led to the restoration of democracy.

"Perhaps this is the price we have to pay for democracy," he commented wryly.

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration appears to dismiss allegations of a deal between Pope John Paul II and the Polish government at the expense of the outlawed free trade union Solidarity.

President Reagan told a news conference on Tuesday that Washington does not know the details of private talks the Pope held separately with Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Solidarity head Lech Walesa during the pontiff's eight-day visit to his homeland which began on June 16.

Administration officials would not discuss for press attribution the possibility of a secret deal. But, based on private comments to Reuters, it was clear the president and his advisers believed the Pope would not have made any deal to exclude Mr. Walesa from future leadership without discussing the matter with him and reaching some understanding.

They also believed the Catholic Church remains committed to an independent trade union movement in Poland.

There was no inclination in the administration to accept allegations by some columnists and others of a papal "sell-out" to Poland's Communist government.

Mr. Walesa himself said he would not give up his struggle for union rights and dismissed speculation since his meeting with the Pope last Thursday that he would relinquish his role as a labour leader. "I have to lead," he told interviewers in Odansk, Poland.

He was responding to a controversial editorial in the semi-official Vatican newspaper *Osservatore Romano* which wrote him off as a force in Poland today. The editorial writer, Virgilio Levi, a priest and experienced Vatican journalist, resigned from the paper soon afterwards. He said he was expressing his own views as a journalist.

Columnist William Safire wrote in the *New York Times* on Monday that the Pope and Jaruzelski had agreed in effect that the church would assume the political role played by Walesa and the union he headed until it was officially abolished in the December 1981 martial law crackdown.

Mr. Safire, giving no sources, said the deal guaranteed Vatican opposition to any pro-Solidarity uprising in Poland in return for an end to martial law.

But in editorials, both the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* took other views of the Pope's activities and accomplishments in Poland.

"The Polish Pope may indeed be changing his voice, from giving courage to counselling reason," the *Times* said. "In his view, the successful suppression of the (Solidarity) revolution has once again left the church as the main protector of the nation against alien rulers."

"Poland's history, and the Pope's command respect for that opinion."

The post similarly said the Pope and Jaruzelski "probably discussed arrangements for a future without Lech Walesa... (and) without Solidarity."

But the post said "Soviet power overhangs Polish destiny and there are limits to what Poles on their own can do," adding: "It is important to remember that the Pope's credentials are beyond suspicion. He is Polish. He represents a church completely identified with the Polish nation."

Noting that Mr. Reagan publicly praised Gen. Jaruzelski's restraint during the Papal visit and had promised to reciprocate for steps to relax martial law, the post said the administration appeared to have shifted from a commitment to liberate Eastern Europe to a limited but realistic and mature policy shared by U.S. allies.

Reagan restated his policy of gradual and reciprocal relaxation on Tuesday, saying he would "turn back" some U.S. economic sanctions if the Polish government would allow a union movement free of its control.

The administration has previously said it would cancel the sanctions if Poland ended martial law, freed political prisoners and resumed a dialogue with the Catholic Church and independent trade unions.

Officials said many in the administration believed Poland's national day, July 22, the anniversary of the Soviet army's liberation of some Polish territory from the Nazis in 1944, was "the date to watch" for a possible relaxation.

There has been considerable speculation that this might involve freeing political prisoners, whose numbers were estimated at anywhere from 200,000 (by the Polish government) to 5,000 (by Solidarity). The Reagan administration and the Catholic Church believe the correct figure is around 2,000-3,000.

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Mr. Walesa himself said he would not give up his struggle for union rights and dismissed speculation since



# Nations to celebrate Bolivar's 200th birthday

By Boris Weintraub

WASHINGTON — In Caracas, Venezuela, this July there will be gala celebrations, a solemn mass for the diplomatic corps, the awarding of an international prize created by UNESCO. In Ecuador, plaques are being placed throughout the country on the "Historic Road of Bolivar."

In Washington, the permanent council of the Organisation of

American States (OAS) will hold a special commemorative meeting. In Miami, there will be a wreath-laying, a mini-marathon, an exhibition of art.

And in Bolivar, Tenn., the Venezuelan partners of the Americas will join a Tennessee counterpart group in unveiling a bust of Simon Bolivar, for whom the town of 7,500 residents is named.

## A simple title

All this — and much more —

will mark the 200th anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar, the man whom the Spanish-speaking peoples of South America refer to by the title granted him early in his career: The Liberator.

Simon Bolivar was born in Venezuela on July 24, 1783. By the time of his death in 1830, he had led his nation to freedom, as well as five others: Colombia, Panama, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia, which was named for him when it was created in 1825.

Historians consider him a brilliant writer, a great military strategist, a stirring orator, an honest and incorruptible political leader. His creative mind envisioned international cooperation such as that found in today's OAS and the United Nations.

Yet by the time of his death he had seen much of his dream destroyed. His ideas rejected by the peoples he had freed, his leadership denounced by his political contemporaries. His vision of a great federation of Colombia shattered, he contemplated going into exile to avoid becoming the cause of further strife. Only his sinking health caused him to remain in Venezuela.

Simon Bolivar was born into a wealthy Venezuelan family and, after being orphaned as a boy, was well-educated, especially in the ideas of late 18th-century thinkers like Rousseau and Montesquieu.

Sent to study in Spain, he became familiar and with Spanish court. He returned to Venezuela with a Spanish bride, but she soon died. Bolivar, a widower at 19,

went again to Europe, where he absorbed the revolutionary ideas sweeping the continent. He stood on a mountain in Italy in 1805 and swore to free America from Spanish rule.

## Conscious of role

It was a typical gesture, a blend of the idealistic and the theatrical that marked his entire life. While he never sought personal financial gain or political power, Bolivar was vain, ambitious to succeed, and conscious of the role he played in history at all times.

After a journey through the young United States of America, where he studied the emerging democracy, he returned to Venezuela in 1807 and promptly plunged into revolutionary activities.

Venezuela declared her independence from Spain in 1811, and Bolivar was active militarily and diplomatically on her behalf. The independence movement was shaky, however. The Spain regained control.

The forces of independence continued to fight. From adjacent New Granada, today's Colombia, Bolivar led a force into Caracas in 1813, where he was officially proclaimed Liberator.

Once more, the Spanish seized control, and Bolivar was driven into exile. Years of struggle followed before the Liberator returned to Venezuela and, assuming command of a group of almost primitive plainsmen, led them in a difficult but brilliant manoeuvre

across and Andes into New Granada. This startling march gave his forces the advantage, and they drove the Spanish from New Granada in 1819.

Bolivar now organised a federated state of Great Colombia, which included Venezuela and Ecuador, and set about the liberation of his homeland. By 1821 Venezuela was free; Ecuador gained freedom under his leadership a year later, and Peru followed after a decisive battle in December 1824. The final region to be freed, Upper Peru, took the name Bolivia after its liberation in April 1825.

## Federation failed

Bolivar had met with his Argentine counterpart, Jose de San Martin, in 1822, but little came of the meeting. The Liberator attempted to forge a major federation of Latin nations, and held a meeting to organise it in Panama in 1826, but little came of this, either. Greater Colombia itself soon broke apart.

Apart from his military leadership, Bolivar is famous for a series of writings — the Cartagena Manifesto, the Jamaica Letter, the Angostura Address — in which he spelled out his political thought. He felt that the young Latin American nations were not ready for democracy and needed years of benevolent authoritarianism before they could "grow" into political maturity. Such notions were rejected in the democratic constitutions of the nations he freed.

Yet Bolivar was a firm believer in freedom for all; he ordered the slaves in his army freed in 1816, saying: "From now on, there will be in Venezuela only one class: All will be citizens."

Celebrations have been going on since the OAS proclaimed the year beginning last July 24 "Bicentennial year of Simon Bolivar."

Venezuela has held a cultural festival throughout the year. The U.S. Information Agency has sponsored performances by the Alwyn Nikols Dance Company and the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra. The Soviet Union sent the Kirov Ballet. The People's Republic of China sent a circus and a group of gymnasts.

A pending resolution in Congress praises Bolivar and provides for a congressional delegation to represent the U.S. in Caracas on July 24. The UNESCO prize will be awarded there to an individual or an institution making a significant contribution to freedom, independence, and dignity in the spirit of Bolivar. An international poetry competition prize also will be given.

## Lasting reverence

The respect with which Bolivar is viewed, especially in the "Bolivarian nations" — those he helped free — can be seen in the fact that it is illegal in Venezuela to use his image for commercial gain.

"He summarises all the virtues we identify with as a society: Honesty, statesmanship, international

cooperation, freedom," says Gonzalo Palacios, cultural counselor of the Venezuelan embassy here and a leader in bicentennial commemorative events. "When we

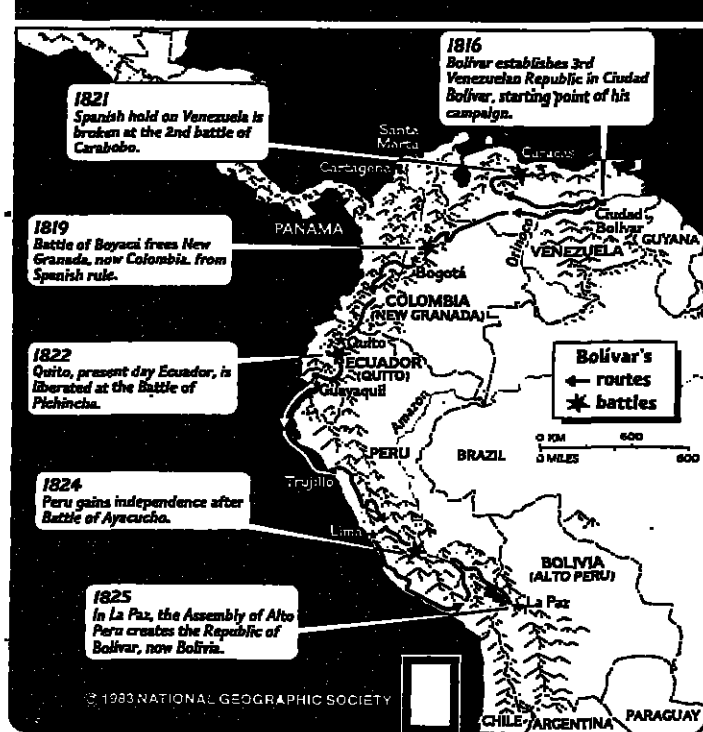
call him the father of our country, it is a fact."

National Geographic News Service



Tito Salas' painting of Simon Bolivar, hanging in the Miraflores Palace in Caracas, shows the Liberator in front of Chimborazo, an Ecuadorian peak. Bolivar ascended the peak in 1822 en route from Quito to Guayaquil. Six nations honour Bolivar as Liberator, and 14 U.S. communities bear his name (Photo/National Geographic).

## The Liberation Trail of Simón Bolívar



# New irrigation scheme angers Nigerian farmers

By James Buxton

Beaming confidently, President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria pressed the ceremonial button. From under the concrete bridge on which he was standing came a roaring surge of muddy water, released by the sluice which he had opened by remote control. As the water coursed down a concrete-lined irrigation canal, the robed and turbaned Hausa dignitaries and farmers lining the banks burst into clapping and cheering.

Mr. Shagari was officiating at the formal opening of the giant Bakolori irrigation scheme in Sokoto state in the north-west of Nigeria — a \$550 million investment intended as a major element in a "Green Revolution" to reverse the collapse of the country's agricultural sector.

## 'Dream come true'

In the president's own words, the project was a "dream come true" in his home state — the taming of the Sokoto river to enable some 100,000 farmers in a traditionally parched area to plant two crops a year instead of one. It is also seen as an important experiment in how Nigeria can eventually achieve a food self-sufficiency and cut its soaring food import bill.

Yet as the invited dignitaries, many of them flown in from Europe, sweltered under a hazy sun and the temperature soared past 40C, there was little hiding in the

celebratory speeches the serious problems which the project had faced and still confronts. Though it is now 85 per cent complete, with an eventual 23,500 hectares of land to be available for irrigation, this has been achieved only after overcoming an unprecedented revolt by local farmers. Even now, wholesale acceptance of the scheme by the farmers is uncertain, and its future depends heavily on the Nigerian government pouring in a lot more of the one commodity it badly lacks at the moment — money.

In technical terms, the huge irrigation scheme is an impressive achievement, built with dogged determination by the Italian contractors Impresit (the construction arm of Fiat, Italy's largest private enterprise.) But the Bakolori project also has much wider implications.

On one hand, it has demonstrated the enormous social upheaval caused by such schemes in traditional agricultural communities; on the other, it raises the question of whether such sophisticated technology is either economic, or even appropriate, for raising food production in primitive and environmentally delicate areas such as the sub-Saharan Savannah belt of Africa.

From an engineer's point of view, Bakolori is the classic example of a place where it would have been a crime not to build a dam. The far north of Nigeria is flat, densely populated with clusters of mud houses, but extremely

poor. The land is fertile only after the mid-year rains, and they occasionally fail.

## River basin schemes

Sokoto state is crossed by the Sokoto and Rima rivers which rise in the wetter south. They swell in the rainy season to flood their valleys before turning south again to join the mighty Niger River.

From colonial times it has seemed an obvious idea to store the floodwater behind dams, and release it gradually, partly to supplement the rains in the wet season, but mainly to enable the farmers to grow a second crop in the dry season. A further incentive to the idea of concentrated irrigation has been the fear of desertification spreading south from the Sahara. Studies by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in the 1960s favoured the concept of river basin schemes, starting with Bakolori. Impresit got the message, and began a feasibility study in 1972. In 1974 the company received a letter of intent for the contract to build both the dam and the irrigation works. The deal was signed the following year.

Drawing on considerable experience of dam-building all over the world (Impresit built the Kariba dam in Zambia), the Italian company finished the three and a half mile dam in only 30 months, creating a lake with a capacity of about 450 million cubic metres of water. But the Sokoto-Rima River Basin Development Aut-

hority (SRBDA), set up to handle this and other schemes, was slower off the mark.

Initially the problem of what to do with the 14,000 people who lived in the area to be flooded by the lake was almost ignored, and little was done to explain to farmers downstream what the project would mean to them: That their tiny plots would be expropriated to be levelled for irrigation, then reallocated to them in the form of regular sized units, 20 per cent smaller than the total area they had farmed before, and demanding a whole new way of farming.

## Farmers resettled

As the lake water rose, the then military government finally leapt into action and the displaced farmers were resettled. But the land was poor, there was little financial compensation, and the unhappy new settlement (which today is almost derelict) erupted into riots in August 1978.

As for the farmers on the irrigation scheme proper — the main intended beneficiaries — they became exasperated for a different reason: They had to stop planting their land in the wet season to allow the contractor to level it for irrigation. But that work often took longer than expected (Impresit had much less experience of irrigation than of dam building). There was no compensation for loss of crops, and in some cases the precious topsoil simply blew away.

The explosive result was that from early 1979 to April 1980 the farmers staged a revolt. Gangs of them sealed off construction sites so that work was forced to a standstill. "The government wanted us to go on working, but the farmers were so well organised that they managed to shift their roadblocks very quickly to wherever we were," says Dr. Enrico Tasso, the man regarded as father of the project. "We couldn't do anything."

He blames much of the trouble on political agitators in the tense period of Nigeria's elections for civilian rule. But though Bakolori became a national issue, many observers still think the protest was a largely spontaneous response to inefficient planning and heavy-handed action by the military government.

## 19 die during revolt

In the end, President Shagari's new civilian government agreed to pay generous compensation and, when a number of farmers still refused to accept it, sent in a very large force of police, which put down the revolt at the cost of an official death toll of 19. Impresit won \$23 million in compensation for the delay, to be added to the contract price which, with inflation and extra work, had already soared from the original \$10 million to about \$400 million (\$550 million) today.

"You have to hand it to them: Any other contractor would sim-

ply have walked off the job," says Mr. Reg Calvert, chief resident engineer for MRT, the technical consultants, 60 per cent-owned by Sir M. MacDonald and Partners of Cambridge. More recently, the contractors have had to face formidable delays in payments, as Nigeria has suffered the effects of the internal oil glut, and government revenues have been drastically reduced.

Despite the payment delays, work has gone ahead more smoothly since April 1980. Rice has been "grown" with some success, though most farmers grow maize. Wheat, which had been envisaged for the scheme, has not proved very satisfactory.

In order to lessen the disruption caused to the farmers by land preparation, there has been a switch from area irrigation to sprinkler systems, which require less levelling. Instead of taking water from the canals with syphons, the farmers attach pipes to hydrants fed by electric pumps.

The initial investment is smaller, but running costs are higher. Mr. Calvert considers them better for the farmers, who often could not be bothered with syphons, and broke down the canal walls to get water. But sprinkling requires good pump operators, and the farmers must move the irrigation pipes at night, when the watering is mostly done.

A basic problem remains: Persuading farmers to use irrigated techniques to gain a second crop — the main objective of the scheme.

Most of the farmers on the newly irrigated land are still producing only one crop a year, mainly by traditional methods. Indeed, the amount of land being farmed for a second crop actually fell from 4,000 hectares in 1981-82 to 2,600 hectares in the current dry season.

Alhaji Aliyu Garin, chairman of the river basin authority, says this is because of a dispute over the ending of subsidies in some inputs, such as fertiliser. The farmers held back from planting to call the authority's bluff, until it was too late.

A more fundamental reason is that many farmers are not attracted to the type of farming the scheme offers, especially the unfamiliar irrigation which requires going out at night, when superstition makes them afraid. Moreover, most northern Nigerian farmers are used to having a less active dry season, using it to repair their homes, or go on pilgrimages to Mecca.

The economic incentives of the second crop are not obvious enough to persuade them to change their habits.

The feasibility study reckoned that it would take five years from the completion of the project for it to come fully into operation, and the authority claims that the farmers are adapting fast. But even assuming full operation, the capital cost of the second crop will be more than \$20,000 per hectare — a formidable sum to recover by farming, particularly when the farmers are currently reckoned to

be obtaining less than 30 per cent efficiency in water use (against the 70-75 per cent obtained in developed countries).

## Skilled personnel needed

In assessing the overall value of the project one must take into account the serious loss of yields caused to farmers downstream who no longer enjoy the abundant and fertilising — if destructive — floodwaters. No one mentioned this in the preliminary study.

Sophisticated projects like this can only be economic on a day-to-day basis if they are well-run and well-maintained. The water supply must be administered fairly and efficiently, the dam, canals and pipes kept in good order. If not, the project will gradually die, as has nearly happened to several irrigation schemes in Sudan, requiring very expensive rehabilitation operations. The river basin authority has a frightening responsibility, but like many concerns in Nigeria it is pathetically short both of skilled personnel and money as the budget cuts rain down. The speeches at the opening ceremony were really urgent pleas for financial help.

Bakolori may still be a success. But if not it will be another warning that schemes that seem politically and technically attractive in Africa do not necessarily win the acceptance of the people they are supposed to help.

— Financial Times news feature

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## SPORTS

## Tennis returns to its problems

LONDON (R) — John McEnroe, the Wimbledon title back in his possession, started a month's holiday Monday but for tennis officials the end of the championships marked a return to sorting out the game's problems.

McEnroe, the 24-year-old New Yorker who demolished New Zealander Chris Lewis 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 in Sunday's final, said he did not intend to touch a racket for four weeks.

"I'm going to enjoy myself, go to rock concerts," he said. "Think of it, no practice and no interviews."

He could hardly have asked for a better start to his holiday, waking up in his London hotel Monday morning to bright sunshine and British press reports lauding both his tennis and his behaviour.

One newspaper said the final had been "St. John's Day" and announced: "New-look McEnroe wins by a smile." The report stated: "The suit of shining armour may have been invisible, the halo merely a trick of light, but John McEnroe, the most criticised player of our time, left the centre court a Wimbledon hero yesterday."

McEnroe confirmed he had made a conscious effort to improve his court behaviour which in the past has been less than gracious.

"I am glad to have been able to win in the way people wanted me to," he said, and added: "I have started controlling my emotions

and in the long run I know I can play better if I harness them completely."

McEnroe did have one bout of tantrums in his second-round match against Romanian Florin Segarceanu. But generally his behaviour was exemplary and he was even complimented for it by his semifinal victim Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, who just two months ago threatened to take matters into his own hands if McEnroe misbehaved against him.

McEnroe's tennis was also above reproach, particularly in the final which he won in 85 minutes with a minimum of unforced errors. The unseeded Lewis, who performed heroically to reach the final, was totally overwhelmed and the ease of McEnroe's victory demonstrated the Gulf that exists between the top few players in the world and the rest.

It is these top few players who are at the centre of the present crisis in the game and with Wimbledon over, the authorities must again turn their thoughts to achieving a solution.

Last month the Men's International Professional Tennis Council (MIPTC) fired the opening salvo in what may prove a drawn-out attempt to get the leading stars to observe their rulebook.

At a meeting in Paris, the MIPTC decided to suspend for one year the Argentine player Guillermo Vilas for allegedly re-

civing an appearance money payment for playing in a tournament in Rotterdam in March.

Such payments, to guarantee the appearance of leading players, are against the rules but have been openly talked about for some time.

Other players are known to be under investigation for receiving guarantees and tournament organisers are having to swear their allegiance to the MIPTC rule on appearance money if they want their events to be recognised in 1984.

The top players, meanwhile, are talking of revolt. McEnroe, his compatriot Jimmy Connors and Lendl all came to Vilas's defence during the London Grass Court Tournament before Wimbledon.

McEnroe described the ban as "unjust and unjustified" and Connors announced sulkily: "Something will happen." He added: "If there was no camaraderie before, there will be now."

Peace in what threatens to be a bitter struggle may be a long time coming.

In Paris, the President of the International Tennis Federation, Philippe Chatrier, said Monday he was sure Vilas would appeal.

"Vilas has still not filed an appeal, although he has a few days left to do so. I know he is going to appeal, and it would come through our New York office," he said. "The investigation is going ahead. There are a lot of questions to be asked in a lot of areas, and I can't say more than that."

Marshall Happer, our administrator, has been given his instructions, and he is under orders to get this investigation done as fast as possible.

"The decisions have been made, and the rules laid down. We don't want it to become an emotional or personal issue. Marshall Happer will make his report when it is ready. A public statement is likely to be made through New York, maybe around August 25."

## Priceless Wimbledon quotes

"I'm trying to steer clear of controversy"... thus spoke John McEnroe at the start of the Wimbledon Tennis Championships. Not surprisingly, the new champion failed.

And not surprisingly, most of the priceless quotes at Wimbledon during the past fortnight have concerned the 24-year-old American.

The following exchange occurred when McEnroe asked tournament referee Alan Mills to replace the foot-fault judge during his second round win over Romanian Florin Segarceanu.

Vilas: "As far as I'm concerned the official is competent."

McEnroe: "Do you know the meaning of the word?"

During the same match McEnroe asked umpire Malcolm Huntington, who was in the chair for his victory over New Zealand's Chris Lewis in Sunday's final: "Do you know what two and two is?"

American Sandy Mayer, who went down to McEnroe in the quarter-finals, offered these rare gems: "I don't think he played very well"... after losing 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.

During the same match Mayer also asked the umpire: "Next time he smashes the ball and almost hits me do you want me to take matters into my own hands? If he does it again, I'll take care of him."

McEnroe aroused different feelings in arch rival Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia in their semifinal meeting.

"I think John behaved very well today, which is good."

Perhaps McEnroe was on his best behaviour because British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was watching and he said wryly: "I was aware she was watching. It must have been nice for her to see two conservative guys playing."

## Marsh close to losing 3,000m record to Pole

STOCKHOLM (R) — American Henry Marsh left it late against Poland's Boguslaw Maminski to retain his three-year unbeaten record in the 3,000 metres step-chase here Monday night.

Marsh, fastest in the world in the event last year, was way back for the first half of the race but chased through the field on the final three laps to edge out Maminski in the run-in off the final hurdle.

Marsh clocked 8 minutes 17.39 seconds to beat Maminski by 0.69 seconds. Briton Graeme Fell took third place in 8:19.56 with West German Rainer Schwarz fourth in 8:20.13, the close finish spurring them both to personal best times.

Sweden's 18-year-old Patrik Sjoberg beat Americans Brent Harken and Ben Lucero into second and third places in the high jump with a national record jump of 2.28 metres.

West German former world record-holder Dietmar Moegenburg, the European Champion, was way off form and had to settle for fourth place with a best jump of 2.15, 20 centimetres

below his old world mark of 2.35. Former Olympic Champion Ulike Meyfarth salvaged West German high jump honour by beating American Louise Ritter to win with a leap of 1.98 metres, four centimetres outside the world record she set at the European Championships in Athens last year.

But West Germany came unstuck in the men's 800 metres, won by Rob Druppers of the Netherlands in 1 minute 44.75 seconds from Brazil's Joaquim Carvalho Cruz.

American Jim Spivey finished strongly to take the 1,500 metres in a personal best 3:36.94, beating Ireland's Ray Flynn into second place. Former world record-holder John Walker of New Zealand was third.

Vel Lattany, beaten over 200 metres by veteran Italian Pietro Venues in Lausanne, took the 100 metres in a stadium record 10.21 seconds, ahead of fellow American Marty Krulac. The time sliced 0.06 seconds from the mark set here in 1975 by Soviet Olympic Champion Valery Borzov.

## TENNIS TALK

## Improve your backhand

By Maureen Stalla

MANY INTERMEDIATE players complain about their backhands. While they continuously crunch forehands over the net they resort to defensive slices when the ball comes to the other side. Don't give up—once you get your topspin backhand, you will really enjoy it. In fact, you'll be running around your forehand to hit more backhands!

The most common fault of bad backhands is that the players get too close to the ball. When this happens, the player is forced to hit with a bent elbow. The right way to hit a backhand is with a straight arm.

The first thing to think about when polishing up the backhand is to stand well away from the ball. This is difficult, and it takes a while to relearn where to stand. You must force yourself to get no closer than four feet from the ball and your feet should be pointing to the sideline. With a straight arm swing through the ball, keeping your right hip to the net and contacting the ball when it is even with your right hip (assuming you are right-handed). Always use a backhand grip. The standard eastern backhand grip is found by turning the hand ¼ turn to the left (from the forehand shake hands grip) so that the palm is on the top edge of the handle instead of flat against the side.

Practice the proper stroke in front of the mirror over and over. Visualise yourself hitting perfect backhands at those day-dream times of the day; instead of wasting court time with aimless hitting, do purposeful practice. Hit twenty crosscourt backhands and then hit twenty consecutive down-the-line backhands. You can change your backhand from a defensive chip to an effective weapon in your tennis artillery.

## Record-breaking sprints raise U.S. hopes

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado (R) — American sprinters Evelyn Ashford and Calvin Smith shattered world records at the U.S. national sprint festival here Sunday to lift U.S. hopes for next month's World Championships in Helsinki.

Smith and Ashford lowered the men's and women's marks in the 100 metres in what is believed to be the first time world records in the two events have been set at the same meeting.

"I'm stunned," said Ashford after the race.

Smith said: "On any given day I feel that any of our top sprinters have a chance of breaking the world record."

Ashford, 26, ran first, clocking

10.79 seconds to better the women's record of 10.81 seconds set by East German Marlies Gohr last month in East Berlin.

Smith followed about 15 minutes later, surging ahead in the last 40 metres to win in 9.93 seconds. The 22-year-old bettered the oldest standing record in men's athletics—a time of 9.95 set by Jim Hines, also of the U.S., in the rarefied atmosphere of Mexico City during the 1968 Olympics.

Both Ashford and Smith were helped by the U.S. Air Force to turn in my best time, too," he said. "My start was exceptionally good. I started accelerating around the 60-metre mark, and really worked my arms at the end of the race."

Smith had posted a 9.91 wind-aided time against East Germany last year and twice defeated American sprint star Carl Lewis in other races to rank second in the world.

Smith and Lewis are set to run in the 100 and 200 metres at Helsinki. Smith plans to run in the

men's 400-metre relay at the World Championships while Lewis has said he is undecided about running the relay.

Lewis chose not to compete in either the sprints or the long jump in the Colorado competition because of the altitude.

"By going to altitude and trying to do it (break the record) their it could taint some of the things I've done in the past," Lewis said last week. All of his top sprint and long jump performances have come at sites around sea-level.

The Colorado meeting also produced an American record in the women's 400-metre relay, as Ashford anchored the U.S. national team for a time of 41.61 seconds, one-hundredth of a second off the world record set by East Germany in the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Ashford plans to run in the 100 and 200 metre sprints and the 400-metre relay at Helsinki. track's altitude of 7,250 feet (2,194 metres). Mexico City, site of Hines' record-breaking dash, is

7,546 feet (2,300 metres) above sea level.

"I've been working on this for so long that I just couldn't believe it when they announced it (the record)," said Ashford, whose previous American record was 10.40 seconds. "I didn't wake up until the last 20 metres. Maybe that's why I ran so fast. I wasn't thinking about anything. I was just running."

But she refused to claim the title of the world's fastest woman.

"That will come in Helsinki," she said, referring to the World Championships in August where she and Gohr will meet again. Eight days ago Ashford lost to Gohr in the U.S.-East German dual competition in Los Angeles.

Ashford was aided by a trailing wind of 0.56 metres per second and Smith by wind of 1.38 metres per second. A wind of up to 2.00 metres per second is allowed for world records.

Smith, who failed to win either the U.S. Collegiate or National Championship this year, said Ashford's performance motivated him.

"After Evelyn set her world record, I felt I had a good chance

## TCCB turns to their lawyers

LONDON (R) — The English Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) have turned to the legal profession for help in providing a financial formula to deter English test cricketers from signing up for rebel South African tours.

They are examining the possibility of issuing contracts that will tie players to England for 12 months at a time. TCCB spokesman Peter Lush said Monday.

"We have been talking to lawyers for several months," Lush said. "But it is a very complicated subject and no firm recommendations have yet been arrived at."

English players were given option contracts in the late 1970s. But they were dropped when Kerry Packer, who recruited top players for his World Series cricket, settled his differences with the Australian Cricket Board.

Lush added: "The threat from other international bodies to the English players was not as strong then as it is now and we have to find a solution to the problem."



## IOC to study possibility of visiting South Africa

EDMONTON, Alberta (R) — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) is to study after the 1984 Olympics the possibility of sending an inquiry commission to ex-IOC member South Africa.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch said Monday.

Racially segregated South Africa was expelled from the Olympic movement in 1970 and Samaranch, visiting the World University Games here, told a press conference: "For the last two to three years, South Africa has been asking (the committee) to send a commission of inquiry there."

Stressing that the IOC had made no final decision, he told reporters: "We have decided to study the possibility of sending a commission of inquiry after the Los Angeles Summer Olympics."

Asked if this could harm the Olympic movement in Black Africa, he said: "Relations between the 42 African nations and the IOC are excellent."

He also said IOC officials would meet the International Football Federation (FIFA) in Zurich on July 15 "to study what kind of players can take part in the 1984 Olympics."

Asked for his views on professionals taking part in the Olympics, he replied: "We want to have in the Olympic games the top players in all sports. But we know very well we cannot open the door to real professionals who live only from the sports."

Also attending the press conference was Primo Nebiolo, head of the International Athletics Federation which has made dope

testing compulsory at major meetings.

Noting there were only about 10 laboratories in the world qualified enough to do the tests, he said: "We are pushing countries to have more laboratories."

"We are following with great attention the problem of anti-doping all over the world. We don't want to become a police federation," he said.

Nebiolo is due to spend two weeks in Edmonton presiding at the World University Games which have attracted about 4,000 athletes.

The Soviet Union strode straight into the lead Saturday, capturing four of the first six gold medals on the opening day of competition.

## Soviets set scorching pace at world students games

EDMONTON, Alberta (R) — The Soviet Union, setting a scorching pace at the World University Games, Sunday won six more gold medals in gymnastics and swimming.

In the first weekend of competition among the 4,000 students here, the Soviet Union won 11 of the 14 titles decided so far.

But the individual spotlight Sunday focussed on Canadian swimmer Alex Baumann, who was just two-hundredths of a second off the world record when winning the 400-metre individual medley in 4:19.80 after a battle with American Bruce Hayes and the world's number one, Ricardo

Prado of Brazil. After being roared to victory by his home crowd, the 19-year-old student of Slavic languages said: "I have to be pleased with my time. It was the second fastest in the world ever."

The Soviet Union collected four swimming golds Sunday night with Irina Laricheva rounding off a women's sprint double.

The Soviet gymnasts were invincible in the Edmonton Coliseum. After Saturday's double gold by the men in the overall event, it was the women's turn to take both the team and individual all-round titles.

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Tenders are prepared in English and must be completed in duplicate. The "MASTER" copy must be received by JEPCO in Amman, Jordan, not later than 12:00 hrs. local time on Tuesday 6th September 1983. A duplicate copy of the tender must be submitted to Kennedy and Donkin, Woking, England.

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# WORLD

## Hong Kong team in U.K. but details kept secret

LONDON (R) — A high-powered delegation from Hong Kong opened talks with British government leaders Monday on safeguarding the Far East colony in negotiations with China over future sovereignty.

The 11-member delegation, led by Hong Kong's Chinese-speaking British governor, Sir Edward Youde, began consultations by calling on new Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Later Monday the delegation, made up of leading business and professional people of the Hong Kong executive council, was scheduled to confer with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

British officials have drawn a

veil of secrecy around the talks, as they have done on talks with China since Mrs. Thatcher last year agreed to negotiate the future of the colonial outpost claimed by the communist regime in Peking.

British officials said the negotiations with China were now entering a more detailed phase but, as usual, they refused to go into detail and adhered to Mr. Thatcher's dictate that the talks must be confidential.

"Up to now, they have been talks about talks," acknowledged one British source. "Now they are getting down to substance."

The governor has made no public statement since arriving last Friday. He said beforehand the object of the delegation's visit to London was to tell the prime minister what it thought the 5.2 million people of Hong Kong want to secure their future.

One prominent Hong Kong leader, Hilton Cheong-Leeh, recently suggested China should be allowed to regain sovereignty over the colony but that Britain and local Chinese should administer it for an interim period of 30 years.

## Reagan: 'Life without White House a bore'

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — President Reagan was quoted Sunday as saying he thought he would be bored if he retired from the White House.

But, in an interview with the Los Angeles Times, he said this did not necessarily mean he would seek re-election next year.

The interview last Wednesday was with George Skelton, White House correspondent for the newspaper, who said the president came closer than ever to saying he was inclined to seek another four-year term.

He quoted Mr. Reagan, 72, as saying he saw continuing fulfillment

and good health if he stood for re-election, and boredom if he retired to his mountaintop ranch in Santa Barbara.

Mr. Reagan said in the interview, "Life in the White House is fulfilling. Some nights you go home 10 feet tall."

Mr. Reagan has justified his silence on the grounds that he will be a lame-duck president if he announces too early that he will retire and will be accused of playing politics if he says he will stand.

The president said he was in good health but had a rare hereditary malady which affected his

left hand.

The malady, called dupuytren's contraction, causes a tendon to tighten and his fourth finger to curl.

"Some people get it in the toe. That would be really awful if your toe had a damned curl," he said.

White House physician Dr. Daniel Ruge said Mr. Reagan was in excellent health.

Mr. Reagan himself has said the hearing in his right ear continues to deteriorate. It was injured many years ago by the noise of a handgun fired on a Hollywood movie set.

## Lech Walesa risks job by taking unauthorised leave

WARSAW (R) — Lech Walesa, former leader of the outlawed Solidarity union, Monday began a two-week unauthorised holiday from his job at Gdansk's Lenin shipyard, an offence which under Polish labour regulations could cost him his job.

A spokesman for the Walesa household told Reuters that Mr. Walesa, his wife Danuta and their three young daughters left Gdansk Monday morning by road after shipyard officials had turned down his request for a July or September holiday.

"They told him he could take his holiday in August, but for obvious reasons he turned down the offer," the spokesman said. The third anniversary of the 1980 labour accord which gave birth to Solidarity falls in August.

Mr. Walesa recently said this year's anniversary could play a significant role in resolving Poland's three-year-old crisis but declined to elaborate. Last August

the occasion was marked by the fiercest street clashes under martial law in which five people died and hundreds were injured.

The spokesman added that Mr. Walesa was aware of the consequences his unauthorised leave could have but decided to go ahead with it because "he does not work on a production line where his presence would be indispensable."

Mr. Walesa, who was reinstated at the shipyard in April, works as an electrician repairing battery-powered trucks and other equipment.

The shipyard's personnel director, Edward Slaby, told Reuters by telephone he would have to study the case before deciding what action to take.

"Everyone knows that the labour code says, but each case of unexcused absence must be treated individually before we decide whether or not to apply its provisions," Mr. Slaby said.

## S.African journalists investigated

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Two newspaper editors and the head of the South African Press Association (SAPA) said Monday they are being investigated by police for publishing allegations of police brutality.

Rex Gibson of the Rand Daily Mail and Johnny Johnson of the Citizen, both Johannesburg English-language papers, said they were being investigated for publishing a Feb. 4 speech in which Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley alleged that police in Namibia (South West Africa) committed atrocities.

Namibia is administered by South Africa.

SAPA chief Ed Linington said he was formally warned by the police on Friday about the investigation. Mr. Gibson said he was visited by police on the previous day and Mr. Johnson said he had been in touch with police about the matter for a few weeks.

### UNITA takes town

LISBON (R) — Angolan rebels said they have captured a strategic town on the vital Benguela railway in the east of the country, killing 57 government troops.

In a communique issued in Lisbon Monday and dated July 2, UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) said its forces captured the town of Gumbumbe in Moxico Province last Friday.

## Fear of China recedes in Kirghizia as Sino-Soviet ties develop

By Mark Wood

FRUNZE, Soviet Kirghizia (R) — Fears that one day the Chinese will swarm down from the mountains are fading fast in the Soviet borderland of Kirghizia.

Officials in the tiny Central Asian republic, separated from China's Xinjiang Province by the Tien Shan and Pamir ranges, say the atmosphere in the region has improved radically since Moscow made its first overtures to Peking in March last year.

Firm evidence of this was the opening of a border crossing for cargo traffic this month, the first crack in the heavily guarded Central Asian frontier since 1962.

But the attitudes of both communist officials and ordinary Kirghiz are perhaps the best barometer of how much things have changed.

Reporters visiting the remote republic two years ago were lectured on a perceived Chinese menace, and people in the streets told them they lived in dread of an invasion from beyond the snow-capped peaks visible from all Kirghiz cities.

The official policy line has now been revised. Asked where the greatest threat to his republic's

## Indian cosmonauts in training



The two Indian cosmonauts, Ravish Malhotra (R) and Rakesh Sharma, are seen here pictured near the mock-up of the orbital station Salyut-7 at the Gagarin Cosmonauts' Training Centre in the Soviet Union. The two Indian pilots are now undergoing training for a joint Soviet-Indian space flight. (TASS)

## Tasmanian dam workers angered by court ruling

HOBART (R) — Tasmanian Premier Robin Gray told angry construction workers Monday they had until the end of the week to leave a dam site in a scenic wilderness area which the Australian high court has ruled should be preserved.

The workers had threatened to continue building the dam in defiance of the court ruling unless they received compensation.

Mr. Gray set up the hydro-electric scheme in the wilderness area, listed by the world heritage commission as being of outstanding natural beauty, to provide cheap power for industry and create jobs in the state.

The federal government, which does not intervene in the domestic affairs of Australia's six states, appealed to the high court to rule on its authority to stop the dam.

The verdict last Friday went in the federal government's favour on the grounds that the wilderness was subject to international treaty

and fell within the federal government's powers.

Mr. Gray, although telling workers they must abide by the decision, is now battling to win about 500 million dollars (\$430 million) federal compensation for loss of the dam.

"We'll keep working until we are given guarantees of 10 years' work at present rates of pay," said Kelvin McCoy, chairman of the pro-dam organisation for Tasmanian Development.

Mr. Gray told the workers, who have been travelling daily by boat to the protected rain forest region, to stop carving through the wilderness by Friday.

He said compensation would be used to provide other construction projects.

Australia's federal Labour government has not yet said how much it would pay for loss of the dam, which was to have been operational by 1990.

## U.S. policies protested by Manila groups

MANILA (R) — Two separate groups demonstrated outside the United States embassy here Monday against the celebration of Philippine-American Friendship Day and what they claimed is U.S. intervention in the country.

About 200 workers, farmers and school teachers distributed anti-U.S. leaflets Monday morning and later a group of about 100 students burned an effigy of the American eagle and marched down city streets blocking traffic.

"The recent devaluation of the peso by 7.5 per cent, pegging it at 11 to the dollar, was the result of heavy pressure from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), both U.S.-dominated financial institutions," the leaflets said.

The students, belonging to a militant group called League of Filipino Students, presented a mime-tableau dramatising the suffering of the Filipino people as a result of rising prices, low wages, corruption in government and U.S. interference.

## Seoul eager for talks on reunification

SEOUL (R) — South Korea Monday renewed a call for the unconditional resumption of talks with North Korea on possible unification of the divided peninsula.

In a statement marking the 11th anniversary of a joint communique in which the two sides agreed on the principle of unification, Min Kwan-shik, chairman of the South-North coordinating committee, called on Pyongyang to begin talks at an early date.

In February Seoul proposed a meeting of delegates from the governments, political parties and social organisations from both sides in either of the two capitals or the border village of Panmunjom.

Pyeongyang, calling President Chun Doo Hwan a fascist dictator, has proposed talks between political and social organisations from North and South, excluding government officials, to discuss the withdrawal of about 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in the South.

## U.K. police end protest

LONDON (R) — British police broke a blockade Monday by women peace protesters at a projected U.S. cruise missile base timed to coincide with American independence day.

A force of about 150 police dragged 40 women from one of the main entrances to Greenham Common air base, 80 kilometres west of London, to allow a convoy of 16 coaches taking 300 building workers through.

Police said there were no arrests and the women later regrouped to resume their blockade, which began at dawn. The women said they would maintain it until Friday.

The workers are building six shelters for 24 launch vehicles designed to fire the 96 cruise missiles that will begin to be deployed at Greenham Common.

British home of the U.S. air force 501st tactical missile wing, by the end of the year.

## Arson suspected in blaze at Irish socialist's home

BELFAST (R) — The Belfast home of Catholic socialist Gerry Fitt, an outspoken critic of political violence, was badly damaged by fire Sunday and police suspected arson.

They said there was evidence someone broke in and set it alight. A spokesman said no-one was in the house at the time.

The Northern Ireland politician, whose home has been attacked before, said in London:

## Pym denies planning to get his own back

LONDON (R) — Former British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, sacked last month by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, denied Monday that he planned to challenge her from inside the ruling Conservative Party.

Writing Monday in the Guardian newspaper, he stressed his firm support for the government's broad objectives and strategy, although he said he would try to provide an independent and individual viewpoint in Parliament.

The media were portraying him as the leader of a clique or the head of a government-in-exile, he said. "Neither billing approximates to my own intentions."

He gave an indication of his individual approach by expressing regret that the Conservatives' landslide election victory last month had left the opposition weak. Vigorous opposition made for better government, he said.

## 'No place for socialism in Britain'

LONDON (R) — Britain's new chancellor of the exchequer, Nigel Lawson, said Monday he would like to see the opposition Labour Party — well beaten in last month's general election — buried once and for all.

The finance minister, who has a reputation as an aggressive, no-nonsense type of Conservative Party politician, said in a television interview:

"My own view is that socialism has nothing whatever to offer to the people of this country and the sooner it is eliminated from the public debate the better for our country."

He had earlier replied "yes" when asked if he would like to see the Labour Party buried.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Florida vagrant detained for arson

TAMPA, Florida (R) — A vagrant believed responsible for the murder of two people and the burning of 16 others in a Florida supermarket Saturday night was caught after a manhunt by several hundred police. The man, John (Billy) Ferry, 30, who lived in nearby fields and under bridges, was arrested after police combed the area around the scene of the incident in Clairmont City, a spokesman in the county sheriff's office said. He said Ferry, who was probably flushed into the open by the hunt, was picked up in a food store after a call by a citizen who spotted him.

### Women make better managers than men

LONDON (R) — Women make better managers than men, despite being under more pressure, according to a report by researchers at Manchester University. The report says women managers are under heavier stress from home and work than their male counterparts, and suffer "prejudice and discrimination", but it maintains they cope better than men. Organisations which refuse to break their male-dominated hierarchy are "missing out on good management material," says the report by Prof. Gary Cooper and Dr. Marilyn Davidson of the University's Institute of Science and Technology.

### Priest nosedives to pay off debt

VILLERS LE LAC, France (R) — A 70-year-old retired French priest died 17 metres from a cliff into a river here Sunday to pay off a debt incurred in his former parish. Abbe Robert Simon, curate of the eastern French village of Saone near here from 1944 to 1963, was sponsored for the dive to the extent of 40,000 francs (\$5,260), and cheered by an audience of 10,000 as he dived headfirst into the River Doubs. The debt — the same amount as his sponsorship — was incurred as part of the purchase of land and a housing project in the parish. The priest said the company handling the project went out of business, leaving the debt in his name. The project was never finished. His sponsors for the dive were individual parishioners.

### Sri Lankan city reported calm

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka's port city of Trincomalee, hit by communal violence in the past few days, was quiet Monday and schools and offices reopened, the government said. The state-run Daily News, quoting a senior police officer, said 15 people had died and 150 cases of arson had been reported in clashes between Tamils and the majority Sinhalese in the past two weeks. An 18-hour overnight curfew imposed on the port since Friday was reduced to 12 hours Monday.

### Indonesian attacks Algerian's wife

JAKARTA (R) — The wife of an Algerian diplomat was taken to hospital after being attacked by an Indonesian servant with a hammer, an Algerian embassy spokeswoman said Monday. The servant was apparently dissatisfied over severance pay, she added. The embassy was still awaiting a hospital report on the condition of Mrs. Kouachi Nadjet, wife of Algerian third secretary Abdelhamid Kouachi. Jakarta police said they had detained the servant.

### Moscow rounds up church leaders

MOSCOW (R) — Leading members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church in the Soviet Union have been imprisoned and the authorities are now searching for the new head of the Protestant sect, according to a report reaching Moscow Sunday. The newspaper Pravda Vostoka, from the Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan, said a group of church elders had been rounded up in the region and jailed on charges of breaching Soviet laws on religious activities.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### DEAR MR. GOREN

Q. — Almost all the questions you are asked about bidding never take into account the fact that one side or the other might have a part-score. That surely must affect the way you bid. Can you give me some pointers about how to go about the auction when your side has a partial? — R. Thompson, Ft. Lee, N.J.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.) A. — Naturally, bidding with a part-score requires that you modify your methods somewhat. But there is one thing that does not change — a demand opening bid of two in a suit is still forcing, but now it is forcing only for one round and not till game has been reached. That is to enable your side to get to the best spot on those hands where opener has a two-suiter and responder does not have a fit for opener's first suit.

Under normal circumstances, a new suit by responder requires opener to bid again. However, if you have a partial and responder's bid is enough for game, opener is not compelled to speak again. For example, suppose that you have a part-score of 40 and you open one spade. Partner responds two hearts. Normally, you would have to bid again, but since two hearts completes the game, you may pass.

You may also take some liberties with the minimum needed to respond to partner's opening bid, especially if you have a 60 partial. Now,

one no trump is enough to give you game, so you should strive to keep the auction open if partner opens one of a suit. And you can shade your one no trump response to about 5 points.

Your opening bids can develop a certain amount of elasticity. With a 60 partial, for example, your one no trump opening bid could have range of some 15-19 points.

Even suit bids acquire a degree of flexibility because you don't have to worry about preparing a rebid. Suppose you pick up:

♠AQx ♣AQJx ♦xxx ♣xxx

If you have no part-score, this hand probably is not an opening bid, because it poses insurmountable rebid problems and you won't be missing a game if partner can't open the bidding. But with a part-score of 60 or more, you can afford to open one heart, because the auction won't get out of hand. Should partner respond one spade, you raise; should he respond two of a minor, you pass.

On defense, we would tend to open hands that, with a clear score, we would pass. That is an attempt to prepare a defense as much as to try to steal the hand. For example:

♠AKxx ♣Ax ♦xxx ♣xx

If neither side had a part-score, I would pass this hand. But give the enemy 40 or better and I would open one spade. That has preemptive value and a raise from partner might allow us to steal the hand. Also, if partner is on lead, I certainly want him to start a spade, which might be the only lead to defeat an enemy contract.